L. g. sept.
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Sammlung kleiner Aufsätze vermischten Inhalts

in

Prosa und Versen zu leichter Erlernung der Englischen Sprache mit Deutschen Anmerkungen,

von

Friedrich Wilhelm Streit,

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Remárkable effect of the plainneſs 1) and frugality 2) of the firſt members of the aſſembly of the States of Holland.

When Philip III. King of Spain ſent his Ambáſſador, to treat with the ſtates of Holland about their indepéndency, he was shewn 3) into an anti- chamber, where he waited to ſee the members of the States paſs by 4). He ſtaid for ſome time, and ſeeing none but a parcel 5) of plain dreſſed men, with bundles in their hands,

1) Einfache Lebensart. 2) Mäßigkeit. 3) Man wiese ihn in ein Vorzimmer, oder man führte ihn hinein. 4) Vorbeigehen. 5) Ein Haufen. Dies Wort bezeichnet allemal eine gewisse Verachtung derer jenigen, von welchen man es braucht.

hands, (which, as many of them came from distant Próvinces, contained their linen and provísions,) he turned to his intérpreter, and asked: When the States would come? The man replied, that those were the members, which he saw go by; upon which he wrote to the commánder in chief of the Spanish army, to advise the king, his master, to make peace as soon as póssible; and in his letter is this remárkable pássage. „I expécted (says he) to have seen in the States a splendid appeárance; but, insteád of that, I saw only a parcel of plain dressed men 4), with sénsible faces 5), who came into council with their provisions in their hands, and whose pársimony will ruin the king, my master, in the course of the war, if it be continued: For there is 6) no conténding with people, whose nobles can live upón a shilling 7) a day, and will do every thing for-

4) Eine Anzahl einfach gekleideter Leute. 5) Sensible face, ein Gesicht, das Einsicht verräth. 6) Es ist nicht zu streiten, (um nämlich dabei zu gewinnen.) 7) Ein Schil-

for the ſervice of their country.“ The king ſtruck 8) with this accóunt, agreed 9) to treat with them as an indepéndent ſtate, and ſo put 1) an end to the war.

Extraordinary riſe 2) of the famous Baron Hollberg.

The famous Baron Hollberg was perhaps one of the moſt extráordinary pérſonages, that have done honour to the preſent céntury. His being the ſon of a private 3) centinel did not abate 4) the ardor of his ambítion; for he learned to read tho' without a maſter. Vpon the death of his father, being 5) left entire-

Schilling iſt eine Engliſche Münze, deren 20. ein Pfund Sterling, 21. aber eine Guinea ausmachen, und die ungefähr 7. Groſchen werth iſt. 8) Gerührt, erſtaunt. 9) Ließe zu, daß mit ihnen, als unabhängigen Staaten gehandelt (tractiret) würde. 1) Ein Ende machen. 2) Beförderung, Glück, eigentlich: Steigen. 3) Ein gemeiner Soldat. 4) Vermindern, das Feuer ꝛc. 5) As he was.

ly deſtitute, he was involved in all that diſtreſs, which is common among the poor, and of which the great have ſcarce any idea 6). However, though only a boy of nine years old, he ſtill perſiſted in purſuing 7) his ſtudies, travelled about from ſchool to ſchool, and begged his learning and his bread. When at the age of ſeventeen, inſtead of applying himſelf to any of the lower occupations, which 8) ſeemed beſt adapted to ſuch circumſtances, he was reſolved to travel for 9) improvement, from Norway, the place of his birth, to Copenhagen, the capital city of Danmark. He lived here 1) by teaching French, at the ſame time avoiding no opportunity of improvement, that his ſcanty 2) funds could permit. But his ambition was not to be reſtrained, or his thirſt of knowledge ſatisfied, until

6) Kaum einen Begriff haben. 7) Fortzuſetzen, zu verfolgen. 8) Welche ſeinen Umſtänden am angemeſſenſten ſchienen. 9) Seine Kenntniße zu vermehren. 1) Er ernährte ſich durch Unterricht im Franzöſiſchen. 2) Schlechte Vermögensumſtände.

til he had ſeen the world. Without money, recommendations, or friends, he undertook to ſet out 3) upon his travels, and make 4) the tour of Europe on foot. A good voice and a trifling 5) skill in Muſic were the only finances 6) he had to ſupport 7) an undertaking ſo extenſive; ſo he travelled by day, and at night he ſung at the doors of peaſants houſes, to get 8) himſelf a lodging. In this manner, young Hollberg paſſed through France, Germany, and Holland, and coming over to England, took 9) up his reſidence for two years in the Vniverſity of Oxford. Here, he ſubſiſted 1) by teaching French

3) Eigentlich ausreiſen, hier in der Verbindung mit travels, auf Reiſen gehen. 4) To make the tour of Europe on foot, die vornehmſten Europäiſchen Länder zu Fuße durchreiſen. 5) Geringe, mittelmäßige Geſchicklichkeit. 6) Schätze. 7) Ein ſo weit ausſehendes Unternehmen auszuführen. 8) Verſchaffen. 9) To take up his reſidence, ſeinen Aufenthalt nehmen, wohnen. 1) Sich ernähren, ſeinen Unterhalt finden.

and Mufic, and wrote his Vnivérfal Hiftory. Furnished 2) with all the learning of Eúrope, he at laft thought 3) proper to retire to Copenhágen, where his ingénious prodúctions quickly gained him that favour, he deferved. He compofed not lefs than eighteen cómedies; thofe in his own language are faid to excel, and thofe, which are wrote in French, have pecúliar merit. He was honoured with nobility, and enriched by the bounty 4) of the King; fo that a life begun in contempt and penury, ended in opulence and efteem.

An authéntic hiftory of Catharina Alexowna wife 5) of Peter the Great.

WOMEN, it has been obferved, are not náturally formed for great cares themfelves,

2) Bereichert. 3) Für gut halten, bequem. 4) Gnade. 5) Gemahlin. Hier könnte auch Queen ftehen, weil dies Wort allemal eine königliche Gemahlin, und ohne das

ſelves, but to ſoften 6) ours. Their tenderneſs is the proper reward for the dangers, we 7) undergo for their preſervation; and 8) the eaſe and chearfulneſs of their converſation, our deſirable retreat from the 9) fatigues of intenſe application. They are confined within the narrow limits of domeſtic aſſiduity; and when they ſtray 1) beyond them, they move beyond their Sphere, and conſequently without grace.

Fame therefore has been very unjuſtly dispenſed 2) among the female ſex. Thoſe, who leaſt deſerved to be remembered 3), meet our admiration and applauſe; while many, who have been an honour to humanity, are paſſed over in

 ſilence

das Beiwort, reigning, niemals eine regierende Königin bedeutet. 6) Erleichtern. 7) Ueber uns nehmen. 8) Das Leichte und Angenehme ihres Umgangs. 9) Von dem Ermüdenden einer großen Anſtrengung. 1) Verirren, hinausgehen. 2) Ausgetheilt. 3) Erlangen, eigentlich antreffen, begegnen.

ſilence. Perhaps no age has produced a ſtronger inſtance of misplaced 4) fame than the preſent: the Semiramis and the Thaleſtris of antiquity are talked of, while a modern cháracter, ínfinitely greater than either 5), is unnoticed 6) aud unknown.

Catharina Alexowna born near Derpat, a little city in Livonia, was heir 7) to no other inheritance than the virtues and frúgality of her parents. Her father being dead, she lived with her aged mother in a cottage covered with ſtraw; and both, though very poor, were very contented. Here, retired 8) from the gaze of the world, by labour of her hands she ſuppórted her parent 9), who was now

4) Unrecht angebrachten Rufs. 5) Eine von beiden. 6) Bleibt unbemerkt. 7) Erbin keiner andern Hinterlaſſenſchaft. 8) Retired from the gaze of the world, den Blicken der Welt entzogen, oder mit einem Worte: unbemerkt. 9) Mutter, weil dies Wort in plurali, wie im Lateiniſchen, beide Eltern, oder eins von beiden in ſingulari anzeiget.

now incápable of ſuppórting herſelf. While Catharina ſpun, the old woman would 1) ſit by and read ſome book of devotion; thus when the fátigues of the day were over, both would 1) ſit down conténtedly by their fire 2) ſide, and enjoy the frugal meal with vacant 3) feſtivity.

Though her face and perſon were módels of perfection, yet 4) her whole attention ſeemed beſtówed upon her mind; her mother taught her to read, and an old Lútheran miniſter inſtructed her in the maxims and duties of religion. Nature had furnished her not only with a ready 5) but a ſolid turn of thought, not only with a ſtrong but a right underſtán-

1) Hatte in der Gewohnheit, pflegte, eine Engliſche Redensart. 2) Bei dem Camine. 3) With vacant feſtivity, ohne Geräuſch, oder in ſtiller Zufriedenheit. 4) So ſchien doch; beſtowed, gerichtet; upon ꝛc. auf. 5) Mit der Fähigkeit, nicht nur ihre Gedanken bald, ſondern auch gründlich zu ordnen.

ſtánding. Such truly fémale accómplishments procured her ſeveral ſolicitations 6) of marriage from the peaſants of the country; but their offers were refuſed, for she loved her mother too tenderly to think of a ſeparation.

Catharina was fifteen, when her mother died; she now therefore left her cottage and 7) went to live with the Lutheran miniſter, by whom she had been iuſtructed from her chíldhood. In his houſe she reſided in quality of góverneſs to his children; at once reconcíling 8) in her cháracter unerring prudence with ſurpriſing vivácity.

The old man, who regarded her as one of his own children, had 9) her inſtru-

6) Verſchiedene Heirathsbewerbungen. 7) Sie zoge zu dem Lutheriſchen Geiſtlichen. 8) Indem ſie vereinigte in ihrem Charakter auf einmal nie fehlende Klugheit und erſtaunende Lebhaftigkeit. 9) Das verbum to have bedeutet oft, wie hier, laſſen, e. g. I have him cured, ich laſſe ihn heilen.

ſtructed in dancing and muſic by the maſters, who attended the reſt of his family; thus she continued to improve, till he died, by wich accident she was once more reduced to her priſtine poverty 1). The country of Livónia was at this time waſted by war 2), and lay in a moſt miſerable ſtate of deſolátion. Thoſe calámities are ever moſt heávy 3) upón the poor; wherefore Catharina, though poſſeſſed of ſo many accómplishments, expérienced all the miſeries of hopeleſs 4) indigence. Proviſions becoming every day more ſcarce, and her private 5) ſtock being intirely exhauſted, she reſolued at laſt to travel to Marienburgh, a city of greater plenty.

With her ſcanty 6) wardrobe packed up in a wallet 7), she ſet out on her journey

1) Zu ihrer vormahligen Armuth zurückgebracht. 2) Verwüſtet durch Krieg. 3) Liegen immer am drückendſten auf den Armen. 4) Erfuhr alles Elend einer hofnungsleeren Dürftigkeit. 5) Eigenes Vermögen. 6) Armſeliger Kleidervorrath. 7) In einem Querſacke.

ney on foot: she was 8) to walk through a région míserable by nature, but rendered ſtill more hídeous 9) by the Swedes and Ruſſians, who, as each happened to become maſters, plundered it at 1) discretion: but hunger had taught her to deſpíſe the dangers and fátigues of the way.

One evening, upón her journey, as she had entered a cottage by the wayſide 2), to take up her lodging for the night, she was inſulted by two Swedish ſoldiers, who inſiſted 3) upón qualifying 4) her, as they termed it, to fóllow the camp. They might, probably have carried 5) their inſults into violence, had 6) not a ſúbaltern officer, accidéntally paſſing

8) I am to walk, ich muß gehen. 9) Schrecklich. 1) Nach Belieben. 2) Als ſie in eine Hütte am Wege gegangen war. 3) Welche darauf beſtunden. 4) Sie in die Umſtände zu ſetzen, ihren Unterhalt in Lager zu finden. 5) Sie würden wahrſcheinlich ihre Beleidigungen bis zur Gewaltthätigkeit getrieben haben. 6) Wäre nicht.

ſing by, come in to her aſſiſtance. Vpon his appearing, the ſoldiers immédiately deſiſted; but thankfulneſs was hardly greater than her ſurpriſe, when she inſtantly recollected in her deliverer, the ſon of the Lutheran miniſter, her former inſtructor, benefactor and friend.

This was an happy 7) interview for Catharina: the little ſtock of money she had brought from home was by this time quite exhauſted; her clothes were gone 8) piece by piece, in order to ſátisfy thoſe, who had entertáined her in their houſes; her generous countryman, therefore, parted with 9) what he could ſpare, to buy her clothes, furnished her with a horſe, and gave her letters of recommendation to Mr. Gluck, a faithful friend of his father, and Superinténdant of Marienburgh.

Our

7) Zuſammenkunft. 8) Ihre Kleider waren Stück vor Stück verkauft worden; in order to, um zu. 9) Gab her, was er entbehren konnte.

Our beautiful ſtránger had 1) only to appear to be well received; she was immédiately admitted into the Superinténdant's family, as governeſs to his two daughters; and 2) though yet but ſeventeen shewed herſelf cápable of inſtructing her ſex 3) not only in virtue, but politeneſs. Súch was her good ſenſe and beauty, that her maſter himſelf in a short time offered her his hand, which to his great ſurpríze she thought 4) proper to refuſe. Actuáted by a príncíple of gratitude, she was reſolued to marry her deliverer only, even 5) tho' he had loſt an arm, and otherwiſe disfigured by wounds 6) in the ſérvice.

In order therefore to prevént 7) further ſolicitátions from others, as ſoon as the ófficer came to town upón 7*) duty, she

1) Durfte nur. 2) Ob ſie gleich nur erſt 17 Jahr alt war. 3) Zu unterrichten Kinder ihres Geſchlechts. 4) Sie hielte für gut. 5) Ob er gleich ſo gar. 6) Durch Wunden entſtellt. 7) Andern Anwerbungen zuvorzukommen. 7*) Auf die Wache.

ſhe offered him her perſon, which he accepted with transport, and their núptials were ſolemnízed as úſual. But all 8) the lines of her fortune were to be ſtriking: the very day, on which they were married, the Ruſſians laid ſiege 9) to Marienburgh: the unhappy ſoldier had now no time to enjoy the well earned pleaſures of mátrimony; he was called off 1) before conſummation to an attack, from which he was never after ſeen to return.

In the mean time the ſiege went 2) on with fury 3) aggravated on one ſide by obſtinacy, on the other by revenge. This war between the two northern powers at that time was truly barbarous; the ínnocent peaſant and the harmleſs 4) virgin often shared the fate of the ſoldier in arms. Marienburgh was taken 5) by aſ-

8) All the etc. Alle Züge ihres Schickſals waren überraſchend, ſezten in Verwunderung. 9) Belagerten. 1) Auffordern. 2) Go on, fortfahren. 3) Erhöhet. 4) Die unſchuldige Jungfrau theilten ꝛc. 5) To take by aſſault, mit Sturm erobern.

aſſault; and ſuch was the fury of the aſſailants, that not only the garriſon, but almoſt all the inhabitants, men, women and children, were put 6) to the ſword: at length when the carnage 7) was pretty well over, Catherina was found hid in an oven 8).

She had been hitherto poor, but ſtill was free: she was now to conform 9) to her hard fate, and learn what it was, to be a slave; in this ſituation however, she behaved with piety and humility; and tho' misfortunes had abated 1) her vivacity, yet she was chearful 2). The fame of her merit and reſignation reached even Prince Menzikoff, the Ruſſian General; he deſired to ſee her, was ſtruck 3) with her beauty, bought her from the ſoldier, her maſter, and placed her under the direction of his own ſiſter. Here she

was

6) Ueber die Klinge ſpringen. 7) Das Gemetzele. 8) Verſteckt in einem Ofen. 9) Sich in ihr hartes Schickſal ſchicken. 1) Verringert hatten. 2) Luſtig. 3) Hingeriſſen von ꝛc.

was treated with all the reſpect which her merit deſerved, while her beauty évery day impróved 4) with her good fortune.

She had not been long in this ſituation when Peter the Great paying the Prince a viſit 5), Catharina happened 6) to come in with ſome dry fruits, which she ſerved 7) round with pecúliar módeſty. The mighty Mónarch ſaw, and was ſtruck with her beauty. He returned the next day, called for the beautiful slave, asked her ſeveral queſtions, and found her underſtanding even more perfect, than her perſon.

He had been forced, when young, to marry from motives of intereſt, he was now reſolved to marry purſuant to 8) his own inclination. He immediately enquired the hiſtory of the fair Livonian, who was not yet eigtheen. He traced 9) her

4) Zunahme. 5) Da er beſuchte. 6) Kam von ungefähr hinein. 7) Herumgeben. 8) Nach. 9) Nachſpüren.

her through the vale of obſcurity, through all the viciſſitudes of her fortune, and found her truly great in them all. The meanneſs of her birth was no obſtruction to his deſign; their nuptials were ſolemnized in private, the Prince aſſuring his courtiers, that virtue alone was the propereſt ladder to a throne.

We now ſee Catharina, from the low mud- walled 1) cottage, Empreſs of the greateſt Kingdom upon earth. The poor ſolitary 2) wanderer is now ſurrounded by thouſands, who find happineſs in her ſmile. She, who formerly wanted a meal, is now capable of diffuſing 3) plenty upon whole nations. To her fortune ſhe owed a part of this preheminence 4), but to her virtues more.

She ever 5) after retained thoſe great qualities, which firſt placed her on

a

1) Von einer Hütte mit Leimwänden. 2) Die arme, einſame Wanderin. 3) Ueberfluß zu verbreiten. 4) Oder preeminence, dieſes Vorzugs. 5) Hernach immer.

a throne; and 6) while the extraordinary Prince, her husband, laboured for the reformation of his male ſubiects, she ſtudied in her turn 7) the impróvement 8) of her own ſex. She altered their dreſſes, introduced mixed 9) aſſemblies, inſtituted 1) an order of female knighthood; and at length, when she had greatly filled all the ſtations of Empreſs, friend, mother and wife, bravely died without regret, regretted by all.

The ill effects of a general 2) familiarity and wanton 3) rudeneſs, exemplified in the ſtory of Abulus, as related by himſelf.

To be courteous to all, but fámiliar with few, is a maxim, which I once deſpiſed

6) Während, inzwiſchen daß. 7) Auf ihrer Seite. 8) Ließ: impruhſment. 9) Vermiſchte Geſellſchaften (von beiderlei Geſchlecht. 1) Stiftete einen Damensorden. 2) Einer Vertraulichkeit mit iedermann. 3) Einer zügelloſen Grobheit.

ſpiſed, as originally proceeding from a mean and contracted 4) mind, the frigid caution of weakneſs and timidity. A tame and indiscriminate 5) civility I impúted to a dread of the contempt or the pétulance 6) of others, to fears from which the wit 7) and the gentlemen are exempted 8) by a cónſciouſneſs of their own dignity, by their power to repréſs inſolence and ſilence 9) ridicúle; and a general shyneſs 1) and reſerve I conſidered as the reproach of our country, as the effect of an illiberal 2) education, by which neither a polite addreſs, an eaſy confidence, or a general acquaintance with public life, is to be acquired. This opinion, which continued to flatter the levity and pride, that produced it, was ſtrengthened by the ex-

4) Eingeſchränkt. 5) Sittſame, oder beſcheidene Höflichkeit ohne Unterſchied gegen jeden. 6) Muthwilligkeit. 7) Der Mann vom Verſtande. 8) Frei. 9) Zum Schweigen bringen. 1) Eine allenthalben ſichtbare Schüchternheit und Zurückhaltung. 2) Schlechte.

example of thoſe, whoſe manner in the diffidence of youth I wished to imitate, who entered a mixed company with an air of ſerene familiarity, 3) accoſted every man like an old acquaintance, and thought only of making 4) ſport for the reſt 5) of any, with whom their caprice should happen to be offended without regárd to their age, cháracter or cóndition.

But I now wish, that I had regulá-ted my cónduct by the máxim, which I deſpiſed, for I should then have eſcaped a misfortune, which I can never retrieve 6); and the ſenſe 7) of which I am now endeavouring to ſuſpénd, by relating it to you as a leſſon to others, and conſidering my loſs of happineſs as an acquiſition of wisdom.

 While

3) Anreden. 4) Zum Beſten haben. 5) Uebrigens. 6) Verbeſſern, gut machen. 7) Und deſſen Gefühl ich mich iezt dadurch einſtweilen zu unterdrücken bemühe, daß ich es euch (oder ihnen) erzähle, als eine Warnung für andre, und den Verluſt betrachte, als ꝛc.

While 8) I was in France with a trávelling 9) tutor, I received a letter, which acquainted me, that my father, who had been long declining 1), was dead; and that it was nécessary, I should immédiately retúrn to England, to take possession of his estáte 2), which was not inconsíderable, though 3) there were mórtgages upón it to near half its value.

When I arrived, I found a letter, which the old gentleman had written and directed to me with his own hand. It contained some general rules for my cónduct, and some animadvérsions upon his own. He took 4) notice of the incumbrance, under which he left me the pa-

8) Da. 9) Einem Hofmeister auf Reisen. 1) Dessen Gesundheit schon lange verfallen war. 2) Von seinen Landgüthern. 3) Ob sie gleich beinahe halb verpfändet waren. Man sagt: Mortgage, von Gütern, pawn, von Mobilien. I mortgage my fields; he pawns his watch. Ich verpfände meine Felder; er versetzt seine Uhr. 4) Er berührte die Schuldenlast, eigentlich Bürde, Beschwerde.

paternal inhéritance, which had déscended 5) through many generations, and expressed the most eárnest desire, that it might yet be transmitted entire to 6) posterity. With this view, he said, he had negotiated a márriage between me and the only daughter of his old friend, Sir George Hómestead of the North, an amiable young lady, whose alliance would be an honour to my family, and whose fortune would much more than redeem 7) my estate.

He had given the Knight 8) a faithful account of his affairs, who, after ha-

5) Welche Erbschaft durch viele Geschlechtsfolgen in der Familie geblieben war. 6) Daß sie noch weiter unverkürzt auf die Nachkommen fortgeerbt werden möchte. 7) Würde weiter reichen, als zu Einlösung meiner Güter nöthig wäre. 8) Knight heißt ein Ritter, dessen Titel nicht forterbt; Baronet aber, dessen Titel der älteste Sohn nach des Vaters Tode führet, bei beiden wird Sir, das in der Anrede iedem gegeben wird, vor dem Taufnahmen gesezt, und dadurch ein Ritter bezeichnet.

having taken ſome time to cónſider the propóſal, and conſult his friends, had conſented to the match 9), upon condítion, that his daughter and I should be agréeable to each other, and my behaviour should confirm the cháracter, which had been given of me. My father added, that he hoped to have lived till this alliance had taken place 1); but as Providence had otherwiſe determined, he intreated, as his laſt requeſt, that as ſoon as my affairs should be ſettled 2), and decency would permit, I would make Sir George a viſit, and neglect nothing to accómplish his purpoſe 3).

I was touched with the zeal and tenderneſs of paréntal affection, which was then directing me to happineſs 4), after the heart, that felt it 5), had ceaſed to beat, and the hand, that expreſſed it 5), was

9) Parthie, Heirathsantrag. 1) Wäre zu Stande gebracht worden. 2) Würden in Ordnung gebracht worden ſein. 3) Sein, des Vaters Plan, Vorhaben auszuführen. 4) Welche mir alsdenn noch zu meinem Glücke Anweiſung gäbe. 5) it, dieſe Zuneigung.

was mouldering 6) in the duſt. I had alſo ſeen the lady, not indeed ſince we were children, but I remembered, that her perſon was agréeable, and her temper ſweet; I did not, therefore, heſitate a moment, whether my father's injunction ſhould be obeyed 7). I proceeded to ſettle his affairs; I took an account 8) of his debts and credits, 9) viſited 1) the tenants 2), recovered my úſual gaiety, and at the end of 3) about nine months ſet out 4) for Sir George's ſeat in the North; having before opened an epiſtolary correſpóndence, and expreſſed my impatience to poſſeſs the happineſs, which my father had ſo kindly ſecured.

I was better pleaſed to be 5) well mounted than to loll in a chariot, or be

jum

6) Verweſen, verderben. 7) Obehd. 8) Ich berechnete. 9) Außenſtehende Gelder. 1) Wiſſitted. 2) Pachter, oft auch Miethleute. 3) Und ungefähr nach 9 Monaten. 4) Reiſen. 5) Es war mir lieber, dieſe Reiſe auf einem guten Pferde zu machen, als müßig in einer Kutſche zu ſitzen, (lehnen,) oder in einer Poſtchaiſe herumgeworfen zu werden.

jumbled in a poſtchaiſe; and I knew that Sir George was an old ſportsman; a plain hearty blade 6), who would like me better in a pair of buckskin 7) breeches on the back of a good hunter 8), than in a trimmed ſuit 9) and a gaudy equipage; I therefore ſet out on horſeback, with only one ſervant, and reached Stilton the firſt night.

In the morning, as I was 1) mounting, a gentleman, who had juſt got 2) on horſeback before me, ordered his ſervant to make ſome enquiry 3) about the road, which I happened to 4) overhear, and

6) Dieſe Redensart kann nicht wörtlich überſezt werden, und bedeutet einen guten, alten, ehrlichen Engländer. 7) Bocklederne Hoſen. 8) Ein Jagdpferd. 9) In einem beſezten Kleide und einer prächtigen Equipage. 1) Mounting my horſe, da ich auf mein Pferd ſtiege. Mount the horſe, ſteig aufs Pferd! 2) Welcher ſich gleich aufgeſezt hatte. 3) Sich nach dem Wege zu erkundigen. 4) Das ich zu-

and told him with great familiárity, that I was going the ſame way, and if he pleaſed, we would travel together; to this he conſented, with as much frankneſs, and as little céremony; and I ſet forward, greatly delighted, that chance 5) had afforded me a companion.

We immédiately entered 6) into converſation, and I ſoon found, that he had been abroad 7). We extolled the roads and the policy of France, the cities, the pálaces, and the villas; entered into a crítical examination of the moſt celebrated ſeats in England, the peculiárities of the building and ſituation, croſs-

ways

zufällig hörte. Dies Adverbium zufällig, wird im Engliſchen ſchön durch das verbum to happen ausgedrückt, das einen Infinitivum zur Begleitung haben muß. e. g. He happens to ſee the race, zufälliger Weiſe ſieht er das Wettrennen. 5) Daß der Zufall mir einen Gefährten verſchafft hatte. 6) Wir ließen uns ſogleich in ein Geſpräch ein. 7) Er war im Auslande geweſen.

ways 8), market towns, the impoſitions of innkeepers, and the ſports 9) of the field; topics 1), by which we mútually recommended ourſelves to each other, as we had both opportunities to diſcover equal knowledge, and to display 2) truth with ſuch evidence as prevented diverſity of opinion.

After we had rode about two hours, we overtook an other gentleman, whom we accoſted with the ſame familiarity, that we had uſed to each other; we asked him, how far he was going, and which way, at what 3) rate he travelled, where 4) he put up, and many other queſtions of the ſame kind. The gentleman, who appeared to be near fifty, received our addreſs with great coolneſs, returned short

8) Kreuzwege. 9) Jagdluſtbarkeiten. 1) Materien. 2) Wahrheiten mit ſolcher Ueberzeugung vorzutragen, daß aller Verſchiedenheit in Meinungen vorgebeugt wurde. 3) At what rate do You travel? Wie geſchwind reiſen Sie? 4) To put up, einkehren.

short and indirect answers 5) to our enquiries, and, often looking with great attention on us both, sometimes put forward 6), that he might get before us, and sometimes checked 7) his horse, that he might remain behind. But we were resolved to disappoint 8) him; and finding, that his reserve increased 9), and he was visibly displeased, we winked at each other, and determined, 1) the old put should afford us some sport. After we had rode together upon 2) very ill terms more, than half an hour, my companion, with an air of ceremonious gravity, asked him, if he knew any house upon the road, where he might be accommodated with a wench. The gentleman, who was, I believe, afraid 3) of giving

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5) Nicht passende Antworten. 6) Er ritte zu. 7) Manchmahl hielte er sein Pferd zurücke. 8) Seine Absichten vereiteln. 9) Daß seine Zurückhaltung zunahm. 1) Wir beschlossen, mit dem alten Narren unsern Spaß zu haben. 2) Upon very ill terms, sehr unzufrieden mit einander. 3) Wel-

cher

us a pretence to quarrel, did not 4) resent this insult any otherwise than by making no reply. I then began to talk to my companion, as if we had been old acquaintance, reminding him that the gentleman extremely resembled 5) a person, from whom we had taken a girl, that he was carrying to the bagnio and indeed, that his present reserve made 6) me suspect him to be the same; but that, as we were willing to ask his pardon, we hoped it would be forgot, and that we should still have the pleasure of dining together at the next inn. The gentleman was still silent; but as his perplexity and reséntement visibly increased, he proportionably increased our entertainment, which did not however last long, for he suddenly turned 7) down a lane; upon

cher befürchtete, er möchte uns einen Vorwand zum Zank geben. 4) Zeigte seine Empfindlichkeit über diese Beleidigung auf keine andre Art, als daß er nicht antwortete. 5) Gliche ausserordentlich. 6) Seine gegenwärtige Zurückhaltung brächte mich auf den Argwohn. 7) Einen Beiweg plözlich hinabreiten, oder gehen.

upon which we ſet up 8) a horſe laugh, that continued till he was out of hearing; and then purſuing our journey, we talked of the advénture, which afforded us converſation and merriment for the reſt of the day.

The next morning we parted, and in the evening I arrived at Homeſtead-Hall. The old knight received me with great affection, and immédiately introduced me to his daughter; whom I now thought the fineſt woman I had ever ſeen. I could eaſily diſcover, that I was not welcome to her merely upon her father's recommendation, and I enjoyed by anticipation 9) the felicity which I conſidered 1) as within my graſp. But the pleaſing ſcene, in which I had ſuffered my imagination to wander 2), ſuddenly diſappear-

1) To ſet up a horſe laugh, anfangen über laut zu lachen. 9) Im Voraus. To conſider a felicity as within my grasp, eine Glückſeligkeit ſo betrachten, als wenn ich nur zugreifen dürfte. 2) Ich hatte meine Einbildung herumſchweifen laſſen.

appeared as by the power 3) of enchántment. Without any viſible motive, the behaviour of the whole family was changed, my aſſiduities to the lady were repreſſed 4), she was never to be found alone 5), the knight treated me with a cold civility, I was no longer a party in their viſits, nor was I willingly attended even by the ſervants 6). I made many attempts to diſcover the cauſe of this misfórtune, but without ſucceſs; and one morning, when I had drawn Sir George into the garden by himſelf 7), and was about 8) to urge him upon the ſubiect, he prevented me by ſaying, that his promiſe to my father, for whom he had the higheſt regard, as I well knew, was conditional; that he always reſolved to

3) Durch Zauberkraft. 4) Meinen Bewerbungen um die Liebe des iungen Frauenzimmers wurden Hinderniße in den Weg gelegt. 5) Sie war nie allein anzutreffen. 6) Auch ſogar von den Leuten wurde ich nicht mehr gerne bedient. 7) Ganz allein. 8) Und ich im Begriff war, dieſer Sache halber in ihn zu dringen.

to leave his daughter a free choice, and that she had requested him to acquaint me, that her affections were otherwise engaged, and to entreat, that I would therefore discontinue my addresses 9). My surprize and concern at this declaration were such, as left me no power to reply 1); and I saw Sir George turn from me and go into the house without making any attempt 2) to stop him, or to obtain à further explanation. Afterwards, indeed, I fréquently expostulated 3), entreated, and complained; but, perceiving, that all was ineffectual, I took my leave, and determined, that I would still sollicit by letter; for the lady had taken such possession of my heart, that I would joyfully have married her, though I had been sure, that her father would immediately have left all his fortune to a stranger.

I me-

9) Meine Bewerbungen einstellen. 1) Ließen mich nicht antworten. 2) Ohne daß ich einen Versuch gemacht hätte, ihn aufzuhalten. 3) Sezte ihn zur Rede.

I meditated on my epiſtolary 4) project all the way to London, and before I had been three days in town I wrote a long letter to Sir George, in which I conjúred him, in the ſtrongeſt terms, to account 5) for the change in his behaviour; and inſiſted, that, on this occaſion, to concéal the truth, was in the higheſt degree dishónourable to himſelf, and injurious to me.

To this letter, after about ten days, I received the following anſwer:

„SIR,

„It is with great reluctance, that I „reveál the mótives of my conduct, be-„cáuſe they are much to your disadvan-„tage. The inclóſed 6) is a letter, which „I received from a worthy gentleman in „this county 7), and contains a full anſ-„wer

4) Ich dachte meinem Briefplan auf dem ganzen Wege nach. 5) Urſachen angeben. 6) Zierlicher für: The incloſed letter is one, which etc. 7) County heißt nichts

„wer to your enquíries, which I had 8)
„ráther, you should recéive in any hand,
„than in mine.

„I am your humble Sérvant.“

George Homestead.

I immédiately opened the paper inclosed, in which, with the utmost impátience, I read as follows;

„SIR,

„I saw a person with your family
„yesterday at the 9) races, to whom,

 „as

nichts anders als Provinz, obgleich die grösten Erdbeschreiber dies Wort unrecht durch Grafschaft übersezt haben, wenn von Englands Provinzen die Rede gewesen ist. 8) Von welcher Antwort ich lieber wünschte, daß ihr sie von iedem andern, als von mir entworfen, erhalten möchtet. Hand stehet für hand-writing, in irgend eines andern Handschrift. 9) Pferderen-

„as I was ſoon after informed, you in-
„tend to give your daughter. Vpón
„this óccaſion, it is my indiſpénſable 1)
„duty to acquaint you, that if his chara-
„cter is to 2) be determined by his com-
„pany, he will inévitably entail 3) diſea-
„ſes and beggary upón his poſterity,
„whatever 4) be the merit of his wife,
„or the affluence of his fortune. He
„overtook 5) me on the road from Lon-
„don a few weeks ago, in company with
„a wretch 6), who by their diſcourſe
„ap-

derennen, eigentlich Wettrennen überhaupt, das aber, allein geſezt, immer von Pferderennen verſtanden wird. 1) Eine Pflicht, von der ich mich nicht losmachen kann. 2) Soll beſtimmt werden; I am to be accompanied by my friend. Ich ſoll von meinem Freunde begleitet werden. He is to be my aſſiſtant. Er ſoll mein Gehülfe ſein. 3) So wird er ganz gewis Krankheiten und Bettelei in ſeiner Familie erblich machen, ſeiner Familie als ein Fideicommiß hinterlaſſen, denn das heißt entail. 4) Was auch. 5) To overtake, einholen. 6) Nichtswürdiger.

„appeared to be his old and familiar ac-
„quaintance, and whom 7) I well re-
„member to have been brought before
„my friend Iuſtice Worthy, when I was
„accidentally at his houſe, as the keeper
„of a brothel in Covent Garden. He has
„ſince won a conſiderable ſum with falſe
„dice at the maſquerade, for which he
„was obliged to leave the kingdom, and
„is ſtill liable to 8) a proſecution. Be
„aſſured, that I 9) have perfect knowledge
„of both; for ſome incidents, which it
„is not neceſſary to mention 1), kept
„me near them ſo long on the 2) road,

7) Von welchem ich mich ſehr wohl erinnere, daß er gebracht wurde. 8) He is liable to a proſecution. Er kann noch in Inquiſition kommen. Dieſe Redensart wird manchmal auch von Civilklagen gebraucht. 9) Seid verſichert, daß ich beide vollkommen kenne. 1) Die ich nicht zu berühren brauche. 2) Hielten mich ſo lange um ſie auf (unſrer gemeinſchaftlichen) Straſſe; nöthigten mich, ſo lange auf unſrer Reiſe von ihrer Geſellſchaft zu ſein.

„that it is impossible I should be mista-
„ken 3).

I am, SIR, yours, etc.

Iames Trueman.

The moment I had read this letter, the riddle was solved 4). I knew 5) Mr. Trueman to be the gentleman, whom I had concurred 6) with a stranger, picked up by accident, to insúlt without provocation on the road. I was in a moment covered with confusion, and, though I was alone, could not help 7) hiding my face with my hands. I abhórred my folly

3) Daß ich mich unmöglich irren kann. 4) Das Räthsel war gelöset. 5) Ich erkannte Herrn Trumann für den Herrn. 6) Den ich und ein zufällig aufgelesener Fremder ohne Ursache auf dem Wege zu beleidigen beschlossen hatten. 7) Muste. I cannot help writing to you, ich muß an euch schreiben.

folly, which appeared yet more enormous every time it was reviewed 8).

I courted the ſociety 9) of a ſtranger, and a ſtranger I perſecuted with inſult; thus I aſſociated with infamy, and thus my aſſociate became known. I hoped, however to convince Sir George, that I had no knowledge 1) of the wretch, whoſe infamy I had shared, except that 2) I had acquired from the letter of his friend. But before I had taken 3) proper meaſures for my iuſtification, I had the mortification to hear, that the lady was married to a neighbouring gentleman, who had long made his 4) addreſſes, and whom Sir George had before

8) So oft es von neuem betrachtet wurde. 9) Um die Geſellſchaft eines Fremden gab ich mir Mühe und einen andern ꝛc. 1) An deſſen Schande ich Antheil genommen hatte. 2) Auſſer der Kenntniß, die ich ꝛc. 3) Gehörige Maasregeln nehmen. 4) To make oder pay etc. Sich um die Liebe eines Frauenzimmers bewerben.

reiſected in the ardor of his friendship to my father.

How narrow 5) is the path of réctitude, and how much may be loſt by the slighteſt deviátion! 6)

A prayer, drawn 7) up for the uſe of a young lady, who was preparing 8) to be inoculated.

O Lord! all powerful and all good! in whoſe hands are the iſſues 9) of life and death, of health and ſickneſs! I proſtrate myſelf before thy footſtool, humbly imploring thy fatherly goodneſs to proſper 1) and bleſs the means I am 2) about to uſe, for the ſecuring of my life and health. It proceeds not, o Lord, from a faulty

5) Wie enge iſt der Pfad der Rechtſchaffenheit! 6) Bei der geringſten Abweichung. 7) Aufgeſezt. 8) Die zur Blattereinimpfung vorbereitet wurde. 9) Die Quelle. 1) Mit glücklichem Erfolge zu begleiten. 2) Ich bin im Begriff.

a faulty 3) díſtruſt of thy gracious mercy and kindneſs in their uſual channels, that I have recourſe to extráordinary methods; much leſs from a vain or preſúmtuous 4) hope of withdrawing myſelf out of the órdinary reach of thy providence, or from that dependence, which a weak created Being owes, and muſt pay to the almíghty hand, that fáshioned it 5). Thou, who ſearcheſt the hearts, and from whom the inmoſt thougts cannot be hid, knoweſt, that it proceeds not from motives of this blámeable 6) kind, but from an humble deſire of uſing (with thy permiſſion,) thoſe means, which human experience ſeems to have found 7) moſt beneficial, and which thou haſt hitherto been pleaſed to crown with géneral ſucceſs. It proceeds from an honeſt

3) Es kommt nicht von einem ſündlichen Mistrauen. 4) Verwegene Hofnung, mich der ordentlichen Führung zu entziehen. 5) Die es gebildet hat. 6) Dieſer tadelnswürdigen Gattung. 7) Welche menſchliche Erfahrung ſcheint als die wohlthätigſten gefunden zu haben.

neſt deſire of diſchárging 8) with the greater courage and ſteadineſs, whatever duties thou shalt be pleaſed to lay upón me, whether of friend, or wife, or mother. Short- ſighted creatures as we are, thou art pleaſed to accept the intention of the heart, and to pardon the ignorance and errors of the underſtánding: if, therefore, there 9) be any thing amíſs in this attémpt, let it obtáin thy forgíveneſs; and both in the preparing for 1), and in undergóing this operation. and alſo during the whole train 3) of its cónſequences, let me implore the concurrence 4) of that paternal tenderneſs, which I have experienced from my youth up, 5)until this day. Let me obtain the protection of that kind próvidence, without which human means cannot hope for ſucceſs, but muſt rather prove hurtful 6).

O

8) Mit deſto größerm Muth und Standhaftigkeit iede Pflicht zu erfüllen, welche du nach deinem Wohlgefallen ꝛc. 9) Sollte etwas unrecht ſein. 1) For this operation. 2) In Erduldung. 3) Train, Zug. Die ganze Reihe. 4) Hülfe. 5) An. 6) Vielmehr

O ſtrengthen and ſupport me during this alarming 7) trial; ſoften the pains, and abate 8) the violence of the disorder 9); let thy good Spirit ſuggeſt 1) the moſt proper means for my preſervation and recovery; and let thy gracious próvidence give thoſe means their beſt and moſt beneficial effécts! And, O! be pleaſed to hearken to the prayers of my friends for me every where, that, if it be thy good pleáſure, I may be reſtored to them 2) with renewed life, and health, and vigour.

But, O Lord, while I am preparing 3) my mortal part for this dreaded trial, let me not neglect to prepare my ſoul for eternity. The utmoſt 4) I can hope from

mehr ſchädlich ausfallen müſſen. 7) Beunruhigende Prüfung. 8) Mindere. 9) Krankheit; ſonſt auch Unordnung. 1) Eingeben. 2) Nämlich to my friends. 3) Indem ich in Begriff bin meinen Leib zuzubereiten. 4) Das äuſſerſte, das ich von einem guten Erfolg in dieſer Unternehmung (purſchuht) hoffen kann.

from ſucceſs in this purſuit, is to prolong my life, perhaps, for a few tránſient 5) years: let me not fail then to make proviſion 6) for that immórtal ſtate, which will continue, when time shall be no more, beyond 7) the reach of diſeaſe or cáſualty. O pardon all my frailties, negligences and ſins, whereſoéver committed, or of whatſoéver nature: eraſe 9) them from the ánnals of my life and grant, they may never riſe in judgment againſt me. And however 1) thou art pleaſed to diſpoſe of my life here, or of this ſtill more brittle 2) and chángeful form: grant I may be finally happy with thee hereafter, when my ſoul shall be cloathed with eternal health, and

5) Kurz, vorübergehend, flüchtig. 6) Sorge zu tragen. 7) Bijond, ienſeits, über; am beſten: unerreichbar von Krankheit und Zufällen. 8) Wo auch immer ſie begangen worden, oder von was für Beſchaffenheit ſie ſein mögen. 9) Streich ſie aus den Jahrbüchern. 1) Wie es dir auch gefällig ſein mag. 2) Zerbrechliche und veränderliche Geſtalt.

and youth, and beauty. O grant all this and whatéver 3) elſe is needful for me, through Ieſus Chriſt, our Lord! Amen.

The neceſſity of endeávouring 4) to form right notions of God.

THE évidences, which nature affórds 5) of the exiſtence of a ſupréme etérnal Deity, are ſo numerous and ſtriking 6), that they cannot wholly escápe the notice even 7) of the moſt thoughtleſs and inatténtive, or of thoſe who are moſt deeply 8) immerſed in vice. But the virtues which cannot be ſufficiently recommended, habitual conſideration and purity of heart, will continually 9) enable us to

3) Was ſonſt. 4) Sich zu beſtreben. 5) Darbietet. 6) Ueberzeugend. 7) Daß ſie nicht ganz der Bemerkung auch ſo gar der Gedankenloſeſten und Unaufmerkſamſten entgehen können. 8) Tief verſunken. 9) In Stand ſetzen; enable und unable ſind die einzigen abgeleiteten Wörter von able,

to diſcover new manifeſtations of this adórable Being, and to form more and more, juſt and exalted ſentiments of his nature and perfections.

Slight and tranſient convictions of ſome particular truths rélative to God can have little éfficacy 1) towards the due regulation of our general conduct. It muſt therefore be requiſite, that as ſoon as we have entered 2) upon the virtuous courſe of life, we should endéavour to acquire conſiſtent views 3) of each of his perfections; and to keep ſuch views of them always preſent to our minds.

The neceſſity of our endeavouring thus to acquaint 4) ourſelves with God, muſt

able, welche übel ausgeſprochen werden, alle andre, als capable, equitable, manageable werden übel geleſen. 1) Kann wenig auf die gehörige Einrichtung unſers allgemeinen Verhaltens wirken. 2) Ein tugendhaftes Leben anfangen. 3) Richtige Einſichten in iede ſeiner Vollkommenheiten. 4) Bekannt zu machen.

muſt be obvious 5) to every one, who admits the leaſt refléction; and the advántages reſulting from a courſe of action 6) habitually ſuited to a iuſt ſenſe of the divine perfections, are the greateſt and moſt important, that can poſſibly be attained by any rational being.

If there 7) is a God, our happineſs muſt be entirely in his hands. He cannot be indifferent to the behaviour of his creatures 8). Every one, whoſe conduct is accéptable to this ſovereign 9) diſpoſer of all events, will ſooner or later be enabled to acquire every thing, that can iuſtly be the obiect of his deſires. And they, whoſe conduct is diſpleaſing to the Deity, muſt undoubtedly draw down upón

5) Muß iedem in die Augen leuchten. 6) Eine Reihe Handlungen, die, durch erlangte Fertigkeit, einer wahren Erkenntniß von den göttlichen Vollkommenheiten angemeſſen ſind. 7) Es iſt, es giebt, wird immer durch there is überſezt. 8) Krihtgers. 9) Dieſem unumſchränkten Regierer aller Begebenheiten.

upon themſelves the moſt tremendous evils. If therefore we have any rational regard to our own welfare, we muſt above all things be ſolicitous to form right notions of the perfections of God, and of the methods, by which we may ſecure his approbation and favour.

A due ſenſe of the divine perfections muſt have a peculiar tendency 1) to incline us to every ſpecies of goodneſs, and to render us always ſteadfaſt in the discharge 2) of every part of our duty. It has been long 3) ago obſerved, that there is no neceſſity to conſider any one part of our duty as 4) having a natural priority, or 5) as being intrinſically more ſacred and indiſpenſible, than any other. But the influence of ſome truths and ſome virtuous diſpoſitions, is certainly much more extenſive, than that of others. It muſt therefore upon 6) the whole

1) Kraft, Richtung, Endzweck. 2) Erfüllung. 3) Schon längſt. 4) As if it had. 5) As if it were. 6) Ueberhaupt, oder alles zuſammen genommen.

whole be expedient 7), more immédiately and more particularly to apply ourſelves to 8) the cultivation of thoſe principles and diſpoſitions, which will be moſt efficacious to lead 9) us to génuine rectitude in every part of our temper and cónduct. And this is ſufficient to evince the propríety 1) of lábouring in the firſt place to fill our minds with juſt ſéntiments of Deity. For what is there, that can ſo pówerfully excite us to everyact of benévolence and ſocial 2) virtue, or what motives can inſpire us with ſo much ardour in the purſuit of every kind of intérnal réctitude, as thoſe, which ariſe from the habítual 3) contemplation of the moſt ámiable

7) Schicklich, der Sache angemeſſen. 8) Uns zuerſt und ganz beſonders mit Vervollkommung iener Grundſätze und Neigungen abzugeben. 9) Welche uns am wirkſamſten zu einer unverfälſchten Rechtſchaffenheit leiten. 1) Das ſchickliche in der Bemühung zu zeigen, unſern Gemüthern zuerſt wahre Empfindungen von der Gottheit einzuprägen. 2) Geſellige Tugend. 3) Zur Fertigkeit gewordenen Betrachtung.

able and adórable éxellencies of the great Creator and Preſerver 4) of the univerſe?

The 5) frequent contemplation of the divine perfections may indeed juſtly be expected to make ſo ſtrong an impreſſion upón the human mind, that he, who does not vigorously exert 6) himſelf in the perfórmance of every part of his duty, may réaſonably be ſuppoſed to doubt of the being of a God, or to have fallen into ſome very groſs errors with reſpect to the moſt eſſéntial próperties of his nature.

The knowledge of God, and the practice of thoſe duties, which have a more immédiate reference 7) unto him, muſt alſo be an abundant ſource 8) of the com-

4) Erhalter der Welt. 5) Gewis, man kann billig erwarten, daß die ꝛc. 6) Der ſich der Erfüllung eines ieden Theils ſeiner Pflicht nicht mit allem Eifer widmet. 7) Beziehung. 8) Eine reichhaltige Quelle der vollkommenſten Heiterkeit und auserleſenſten Zufriedenheit und Freude.

compléteſt ſerénity, and of the moſt éxquiſite ſatisfaction and joy. How juſt is the advíce 9) of the áncient ſage in holy writ, 'Acquaint thyſelf with God, and be at peace! 1) If our minds are habítually impreſſed with a lively ſenſe of the divine perfections, and capable of engáging 2) in the éxerciſes of devotion with that humble confidence, which muſt naturally accómpany a cónſciouſneſs of our maintaining a practical regard to all the truths, 3)that we can discover with reſpect to God, what farther conſolation can we ever ſtand 4) in need of? Let our extérnal círcumſtances be the moſt difficult and uncómfortable, that can poſſible be imagined; if we know, that there is ſo great and ſo good a Being at 5) the head of

 the

9) Lehre. 1) Sei zufrieden. 2) Zu unternehmen. 3) Das Bewußtsein einer unterhaltenen thätigen Hochachtung für alle Wahrheiten rc. 4) To ſtand in need of books, Bücher bedürfen. 5) Das die Welt regiert. He is at the head of the clergy, er ist der Oberste der Geistlichkeit.

the universe, and that he will for ever invariably be our friend, --- this must surely 6) appear to be sufficient cause for constant joy, and for the highest exultation and triumph of spirit. It is also evident, that the contemplation of God and the prevalence 7) of true piety in the soul, is that, which most ennobles 8) and dignifies a rational being. God is certainly the worthiest object, upon which our thoughts or our affections can possibly be placed 9). And an habitual elevation 1) of the mind unto God, must tend 2) to render us godlike in our own frame 3) and moral character. It seems scarcely possible, that he, whose mind is inured 4) to serious reflections on the nature of God, should continue in a state

of

6) Dies muß gewis iedem als eine hinreichende Ursache vorkommen. 7) Eine herrschende und wahre Frömmigkeit. 8) Was einem vernünftigen Wesen den grösten Adel und die meiste Würde giebt. 9) Möglicherweise gerichtet werden können. 1) Erhebung. 2) Dazu beitragen. 3) Bildung. 4) Gewohnt.

of ſlávery to low and grovelling 5) affe- ctions. Such contemplations muſt give quite a new 6) turn to his ideas, muſt enable him to form a 7) juſt eſtimate of every object, that presents 8) itſelf to his view, and muſt lead him to cultivate 9) a due indifference to everything, that is not in its own nature excellent and truly ſublime 1). And the more frequently that we repeat our meditations upon the divine perfections, the more muſt our minds improve 2) in every thing, that is truly great and good. We ſhall for ever 3) be able to find new cauſe for ad- miration, when we think ſeriouſly of God.

 The

5) Niedrig und ſchlecht. 6) Eine neue Rich- tung. 7) Den Werth genau zu berechnen. 8) Der Accent ſtehet in preſents auf der ultima, wenn es tertia perſona prae- ſentis, und in penultima, wenn es das Nomen iſt. He expected préſents, er erwartete Geſchenke. 9) Zu einer be- ſtändigen Vermehrung einer pflichtmäßigen Gleichgültigkeit gegen alles ꝛc. 1) Erha- ben. 2) Impruhf. 3) Ewig.

The more 4) we have already learned concerning him, the 5) more able ſhall we be to diſcover farther éxcellencies in his nature, and addítional marks of wísdom and goodneſs in his dealings 6) with his creatures. And by the diligent proſecution of theſe reſeárches 7) the various powers and fáculties of our own minds muſt contínually be more and more refined and exalted, and our progreſs in true goodneſs propórtionably 8) advanced.

But now, on the other hand, let us conſider, how diſhónourable it is to our rátional nature, to be ignorant of the divine perfections. What pre-éminence 9) can we claim above the brutes, if we have no conſiſtent ideas of our Maker, and never manifeſt any regárd to him? If there be any real éxcellence in the intelléctual and rational powers of our nature, what can poſſibly degráde us ſo low, as a want of

4) Je mehr. 5) Deſto mehr. 6) Verfahren. 7) Bei fleißiger Fortſetzung dieſer Unterſuchungen. 8) Propohrſchennibbli. 9) Vorzug.

of attention to that great and adórable Being, who is the true ſtandard 1) of all perfection, and the óriginal ſource of all good! --- Let us alſo recollect 2) how many caſes there 3) are in life, in which it will be wholly impóſſible for us to diſcharge 4) the whole of our duty, if we are not actuated 5) by a moſt ſincere and lively regárd to the nature and will of God. -- Above 6) all, let us ſeriously 7) reflect, how many occúrrences in life may 8) put it out of our power to enjoy any rational 9) peace and compóſure of mind, if we are 1) deſtitute of that ſuppórt, which can only be derived from a firm and vígorons belief of the divine perfections, and from a full perſuaſion of our being intereſted 2) in his protection and

favour.

1) Der wahre Maasſtab. 2) Errinnern. 3) Wie viele Fälle es im Leben giebt. 4) Entledigen. 5) Getrieben, angereizt. 6) Vor allen Dingen. 7) Sihrjusli. 8) They put it out of my power, ſie machen es mir unmöglich. 9) Vernunftmäßige Ruhe und Gemüthszufriedenheit. 1) Wenn uns fehlt. 2) Daß uns ſein Schutz und ſeine Gnade angehe, vortheilhaft ſei.

favour. --- And theſe united 3) conſiderations muſt ſurely be ſufficient to determine us, to uſe every method in our power, to inform ourſelves as completely as poſſible, what God is in his own nature, what manifeſtations he has given of himſelf in his works, what relations he ſtands in to us, what conduct he requires from us, and what we may juſtly expect from him in conſequence of our acting in conformity or in oppoſition to his will.

The diſtreſſes of an engliſh officer in America.

Carillon, March 28, 1758.

Dear Sir,

As a flag of truce 4) is daily expected here with an answer to Mr. Vaudreuil, I ſit down to write the moment, I 5) am able,

3) Dieſe Betrachtungen zuſammengenommen. 4) Eine Stillſtandsflagge. 5) Den Augenblick, da ich kann.

able, in order to have a letter ready, as no 6) doubt, You and our friends at Fort Edward are anxious about Mr. --- and me, whom probably You have reckoned amongst the slain 7) in our unfortunate rencontre of the 13th, concerning which at present I shall not be particular; only to do this iustice to those, who lost their lives there, and to those, who have escaped, I assure You, Sir, that such 8) dispositions were formed by the enemy (who discovered us long before) it was impossible for a party so weak as ours, to hope for even 9) a retreat. Towards the conclusion of the affair, it was cried from a rising ground on our right, to retire there, where, after scrambling with difficulty, as I was unaccustomed to snow-shoes 1), I found Captain Rogers and told him, that I saw, to retire further was impossible,

6) Ohne Zweifel. 7) Unter die Getödteten. 8) Solche Anstalten vom Feinde getroffen waren. 9) So gar nur. 1) Sind Schuhe, die in Amerika besonders verfertiget werden, um damit in einem tiefen Schnee fortkommen zu können.

ble, therefore eárneſtly begged, we might collect all the men left, and make 2) a ſtand there. Mr. --- who was with him, was of my opínion and Capt. Rogers alſo; who therefore deſired me to maintáin one ſide of the hill, whilſt 3) he defended the other. Our párties did not exceed above ten or twelve in each, and mine was shifting 4) tówards the mountain, leaving me unable to defend my poſt, or to labour with them up the hill. In the mean time Capt. Rogers with his party came to me and ſaid, as did all thoſe with him, that a large 5) body of Indians had aſcended to our right; he likewiſe added, what was true, that the cómbat was very unéqual, that I muſt retire, and he would give Mr. --- and me a ſérgeant to conduct us thro' 6) the móuntain. No doubt prudence required

us

2) Halte machen, um ſich zu wehren. 3) Inzwiſchen daß. 4) Sie ſuchte, ſo gut ſie konnte, nach dem Berge zu kommen. 5) Ein groſſer Haufen. 6) Thro' für nough, über.

us to accépt his óffer; but beſides 7) one of my ſnow-ſhoes being untíed, I knew myſelf unable to march as faſt as was réquiſite to avoid becoming a ſacrifíce to an enemy 8) we could no longer oppóſe. I therefore begged of him to proceed, and then leaned againſt a rock in the path, detérmined to ſubmit to a fate I thought unavóidable 9). Unfórtunately for Mr. --- his ſhnow-ſhoes were looſened 10) likewiſe, which obliged him to detérmine with me, not to labour in a flight 11) we were both unequal to. Every inſtant we expected the ſávages; but what induced them to quit the path, in which we áctually ſaw them, we are ígnorant of, 12) unleſs

7) Außerdem, daß einer meiner Schneeſchuhe nicht befeſtigt war, kannte ich auch mein Unvermögen, ſo ſchnell zu marſchiren, als es ꝛc. 8) Whom iſt hier der Zierlichkeit halber ausgelaſſen. 9) Unnähwoidibbell, das ich nicht vermeiden zu können glaubte. 10) Waren auch locker geworden. 11) Sich nicht mit einer Flucht abgeben, zu der uns die Kräfte fehlten. 12) Es ſei denn, daß ſie ihn mit einem kürzern vertauſchen wollten.

unleſs they changed it for a ſhorter, 1) to intercépt thoſe, who had juſt left us. By their noiſe and making a fire, we imágined they had got the rum 2) in the Rangers packs. This thought with the approach of night gave us the firſt hope of retiring; and when the moon aroſe, we marched to the ſouthward along 3) the mountains three hours, which brought us to ice and gave us reaſon to hope our difficulties were álmoſt paſt; but we knew not 4) we had énemies yet to cómbat with, more cruel than the ſavages we had eſcaped. We marched all night, and on the mórning of the 14th. found ourſelves entirely unacquainted with the ice. Here we ſaw a man, who came tówards us; he was the ſérvant of Capt. Rogers, with whom

1) Wegzunehmen. 2) Rum, iſt ein Brandewein, der von Zuckerrohr gemacht wird. 3) Längſt. 4) Daß wir noch mit Feinden zu fechten hatten, die grauſamer waren, als die Wilden, von denen wir uns durch die Flucht befreiet hatten.

whom he had been óftentimes all over the country, and, without the leaſt heſitation whátſoever, 5) he infórmed us we were upón the Southbay; that Woodcreek was juſt before us; that he knew the way to Fort Anne extrémely well, and would take 6) us to Fort Edward the next day. Notwithſtánding we were disappointed in our hope of being upón Lake George, we thought 7) ourſelves fortunate in meeting with ſuch a guide, to whom we gave entire cónfidence, and which he in fact 8) confirmed by 9) bringing us to a creek 1), where he ſhewed the tracks 2) of Indians and the path 3), he ſaid, they had taken to Fort Anne. After ſtruggling thro' the ſnow ſome hours, we were obliged to halt to make ſnow-

5) Er verſicherte uns ohne dem geringſten Anſtand, daß wir uns befänden ꝛc. 6) Bringen. 7) Wir hielten uns. 8) In der That. 9) Iſt eine Participial-Conſtruction und bedeutet: Dadurch, daß er uns brachte. 1) Eine Bucht. 2) Fußtapfen. 3) Hier fehlt der Zierlichkeit halber, which.

ſnow-ſhoes, as Mr. --- and the guide had left theirs at arriving upón the ice. Here we remained all night without any blankets 4), no coat, but a ſingle wáiſtcoat each, for I gave one of mine to Mr. ---, who had laid aſide his green jacket in the field, as I did likewiſe my furred cap 5), which became a mark to the enemy and probably was the cauſe of a slight wound in my face, ſo that I had but a ſilk handkerchief on my head, and our fire could not be large, as we had nothing to cut 6) wood with. Before morning we contrived with forked 7) ſticks and ſtrings 8) of leáther a ſort of ſnow-ſhoes to prevent ſinking entirely, and on the 15th followed our guide all day, but he did not fulfil his promiſe; however the next it was, as he aſſerted, impóſ-

4) Bettdecken. Die Engländer gebrauchen dazu keine Federbetten, ſondern Flanell, welcher nach Beſchaffenheit der Jahreszeit ein- zwei- auch dreimal übereinander gelegt wird. 5) Eine Pelzmütze. 6) With which we might cut wood. 7) Zugeſpitzte Stecken. 8) Lederne Riemen.

póſſible to fail. 9) But even then, the 16th, he was unſuccéſsful, tho' we were ſtill pátient, becauſe he ſeemed well acquainted with the way. For he gave every mountain a name, and ſhewed us ſéveral places, where he ſaid his maſter had either killed deer 1) or encamped. 2) The ground 3) or rather the want of ſunſhine made us incline to the ſouthward, from whence by 4) accident we ſaw ice at ſeveral miles diſtance to the ſouth-eaſt. I was very certain, that after marching two days weſt of ſouthbay, Lake George could not lie ſouth-eaſt from us, and therefore concluded this to be the upper-end of the bay, we had left. For this reaſon, together with the aſſurances of our guide, I adviſed continuing 5) our courſe to the weſt, which muſt

9) Den folgenden Tag, verſicherte er, müſten wir durchaus unſre Wünſche erfüllt ſehen. 1) Wildpret ſchießen. 2) In Lager geſtanden. 3) Der Boden, worauf wir uns befanden. 4) Von ungefähr. 5) Ich riethe,

must shortly strike 5*) Fort Anne, or some other place, that we knew. But Mr. --- wished to be upon ice at any 6) rate; he was unable to continue in the snow, for the difficulties of our march had 7) overcome him. And really, Sir, was I to be 8) minute in those we had experienced already and afterwards, they would almost be as 9) tiresome to you to read, as they were to us to suffer.

Our snow-shoes breaking and sinking to our middle every fifty paces, the scrambling 1) up mountains and across 2) fallen timber, our nights without sleep or covering, and but little fire, gathered with great fatigue, our sustenance 3) mostly water and the bark and berries

riethe, daß wir unsern Weg nach Westen fortsetzen sollten. 5*) Erreichen, antreffen. 6) Es gehe, wie es gehe; es koste, was es wolle. 7) Hatten ihn ganz entkräftet. 8) Sollte ich alles genau beschreiben. 9) Verdrüslich. 1) Das Klettern. 2) Ueber quer über den Weg gefallenes Bauholz. 3) Unsere Nahrung meistens Wasser, und die Rinde und Beere von Bäumen.

berries of trees; for all our províſions from the beginning were only a ſmall Bologna ſaúsſage and a little ginger, 4) I happened to have and which even now was much decreaſed; I knew not how to oppoſe Mr. --- intreáties. But as our guide ſtill perſiſted, Fort Anne was near, we concluded to ſearch a little longer, and if we made no diſcóvery to proceed next day tówards the ice. Howéver we ſought in vain, as did our guide the next morning, tho' he returned, confidently aſserting, he had diſcovered fresh proofs, that the fort could not be far off 5). I confeſs, I was ſtill inclined to follow him, for I was almoſt certain, that the beſt, we could hope 6) from deſcending upón this ice to our left, was to throw ourſelves into the hands of the French 7), and perháps not be able to effect even 8) that; but

4) Which iſt ausgelaſſen. 5) Nicht mehr weit ſein. 6) Das Beſte, das wir hoffen konnten, wenn wir herunter auf das Eis giengen. 7) Die Franzoſen. 8) Not even, nicht einmahl.

but from the circumſtances I have mentioned it was a point I muſt yield to 9), which I did with great relúctancy. The whole day of the 17th we marched a dréadful road betwéen the moùntains with but one good ſnow- ſhoe each 1), the other of our 2) own making being almoſt uſeleſs. The 18th brought us to the ice, which 3) tho' we longed to arrive at, yet I ſtill dreaded the cónſequence and with reaſon, for the firſt ſight informed us, it was the very 4) place; we had left five days before. Here I muſt own my reſolution 5) almoſt failed me; when fatigue, cold, hunger and even the próſpect of pérish ing in the woods attended us; I ſtill had hopes and ſtill gave encouragement; but now I wanted it myſelf. We had no reſource

9) To which I muſt yield, es war ein Punkt, wo ich nachgeben muſte. 1) Und ieder hatte nur einen guten Schneeſchuh. 2) Der andere, den wir ſelbſt gemacht hatten. 3) At which, welches at aber der Zierlichkeit wegen zulezt geſezet wird. 4) Der námliche. 5) Daß mich mein Muth beinahe gánzlich verließe.

ſource 6), but to throw ourſelves into the enemy's hands or periſh. We had nóthing to eat, our slender 7) ſtock having been équally shared 8) among us three, and we were not ſo fortúnate as ever 9) to ſee either beaſt or bird to shoot 1) at. When our firſt thoughts were a little calmed 2), we conceived hopes 3), that if we appeared before the French fort with a white flag, the commanding officer would relieve 4) and return us to Fort Edward. This ſerved to pálliate 5) our neereſt appróach to deſpair; and detérmined a reſolution where in fact we had no choice. I knew Carillon had an exténſive viéw up South-bay 6), therefore we concluded to halt

E 2 during

6) Es bliebe uns nichts übrig, als ꝛc. 7) Geringer Vorrath. 8) Gleich vertheilt. 9) Als nur. 1) At which we might shoot, nach denen wir ſchießen könnten. 2) Da wir uns von unſern erſten (ängſtlichen) Gedanken ein wenig erholet hatten. 3) Wir fiengen an zu hoffen. 4) Würde uns retten und nach dem Fort zurückeſchicken. 5) Dies hatte den Nutzen, daß wir uns nicht gänzlich der Verzweiflung überließen. 6) Dem ſüdlichen Meerbußen hinauf.

during the evening and march in the night, that we might appróach it in the morning; besides the wind pierced us like a sword; but instead of its abating, it increased, together with a freezing 7) rain, that incrusted 8) us entirely with ice, and obliged us to remain until morning the 19th, when we fortunatély got some juniper berries, 9) which revived 1), gave us spirits, and, I thought, strength. We were both so firmly of that opinion, that 2) we proposed taking 3) the advántage of its being a dark snowy day, to appróach Carillon, to pass it in the night and get upón Lake George. With difficulty 4) we persuaded the guide to be of our opinion, we prómised large re-

7) Ein Regen, der sogleich gefriert, wenn er auf die Erde kommt. 8) Umzoge uns. 9) Wachholderbeeren. 1) Die uns wieder Leben, Muth, und wie ich glaubte, auch Kräfte gaben. 2) Wir waren beide so fest von dieser Meinung überzeugt. 3) To take, anstatt dessen oft schön das participium gebraucht wird. 4) Mit vieler Mühe.

rewárds in vain, until I aſſured him 5) of proviſions hid upon the lake; but we little 6) conſidered, how much nature was exhauſted, and how unéqual we were to the task 7). Howéver a few miles convinced us we were ſoon midway up 8) to our legs in the new-fallen ſnow; it drove full in our faces, and was as dark as the fogs upon the banks 9) of Newfoundland. Our ſtrength and hopes ſunk together, nay, even thoſe 1) of reaching Carillon were doubtful, but we muſt proceed or pérish. As it cleared 2) up a little, we láboured to ſee the fort, which at every turn 3) we expected, until we came to 4) where the ice was gone and the water was narrow.

 This

5) Bis wir ihm verſicherten, daß Nahrungsmittel auf den See verſteckt waren. 6) Wir dachten wenig daran. 7) Wie wenig wir dieſem Unternehmen gewachſen waren. 8) Bis an die Mitte unſerer Beine. 9) Das Geſtade. 1) Thoſe hopes. 2) Als ſich der Himmel ein wenig ausheiterte. 3) Bei ieder Wendung. 4) We came to that place, where etc.

This did not agrée with my idea of South-bay, but it was no time of reflection; we quitted the ice to the left, and after marching two miles our guide aſſured us, we ought 5) to have been on the other ſide of the water. This was a very diſtréſſing 6) circumſtance; yet we retúrned to the ice páſſed to the right, whére, after 7) ſtruggling through the ſnow about four miles, and breaking 8) in every ſecond ſtep, as we had no ſnow-shoes, we were ſtopped by a large water-fall. Here I was again aſtonished with appeárances, but nothing now was to be thought of only reaching the fort before night; yet to paſś this place ſeemed to be imprácticable. However I attempted to ford 9) it a little higher and had almoſt gained the oppoſite shore, when the depth of the water, which wás up to my breaſt, and the rapídity of the ſtream hurried 1) me off the slippery rocks

5) Wir hätten ſollen ſein. 6) Erbärmlicher, gefährlicher Umſtand. 7) Mit vieler Mühe durchgearbeitet hatten. 8) Durchtraten ieden andern Schritt. 9) Durchwaten. 1) Riſſen mich von den ſchlüpfrigen Felſen.

rocks and plunged me entirely in the waters. I was obliged to quit my fúſee 2), and with great difficulty 3) eſcaped being carried down the fall. Mr. --- who followed me and the guide, though they held by one another, ſuffered the ſame fate; but the hopes of ſoon reaching a fire made us think 4) lightly of this. As night appróached, we laboured excéſſively through the ſnow; we were certain, the fort was not far from us, but our guide confeſſed for the firſt time, that he was at a loſs 5). Here we plainly obſerved that his brain was 6) affected, for he ſaw Indians all around him, and though we have ſince learned, that we had every thing to fear them, yet it was a danger we 7) did not now attend to;

2) Eine Flinte. 3) Mit vieler Mühe entgieng ich der Gefahr, den Waſſerfall hinuntergeführt zu werden. 4) Verurſachte, daß wir uns wenig darum bekümmerten. 5) Daß er nicht wüſte, was er anfangen ſollte. 6) Sein Gehirn hatte gelitten. 7) Stehet der Schönheit halber für: to which we did not now attend, eine Gefahr, an die wir iezt nicht dachten.

nay, we 8) shouted aloud ſéveral times to give information, we were there; but we could neither hear nor ſee any body to lead us right, or 9) more likely to deſtroy us, and if we halted 1) a mínute, we became pillars of ice, ſo that we reſolved, as it froze ſo hard, to make a fire, although the danger was appárent 2). Accidéntally we had one dry cartridge 3), and in trying with my piſtol, if it would flash 4) a little of the powder, Mr. --- unfortunately held the cartridge too near, by 5) which it took fire, blew up in our faces, almoſt blinded him and gave excéſſive pain. This indeed prómiſed 6) to be the laſt ſtroke of fórtune, as 7) our hopes of fire were now no more; but álthough we were not án-

8) Wir machten öfters ein laut Geſchrei. 9) Oder noch wahrſcheinlicher. 1) Stille hielten. 2) Augenſcheinlich. 3) Eine trockne Patrone. 4) Ein wenig Pulver anzünden. 5) Wodurch ſie Feuer fienge, in unſre Geſichter ſprang ꝛc. 6) Schiene. 7) Wir hatten keine Hofnung mehr, Feuer zu bekommen.

xious about life, we knew it was more becoming 8) to oppoſe, than to yield 9) to this laſt misfortune. We made a path round a tree, 1) and there exerciſed all the night, though ſcarcely able 2) to ſtand, or prevent each other from sleeping. Our guide, nothwithſtánding repeated cautions, ſtraggled 3) from us, where he ſat down and died immédiately. On the morning of the 20th. we ſaw the fort, which we approáched with a white flag. The ófficers run violently towards us and ſaved us from a danger, we did not then apprehénd 4). For we were informed, that if the Indians, who were cloſe after them, had ſeized 5) us firſt, it would not have been in the power of the French to have prevented our being hurried 6) to their camp, and perhaps to Montreal the next day, or killed for not being

8) Anſtändiger. 9) Unterwerfen, überlaſſen. 1) Um einen Baum herum. 2) Ob wir gleich kaum ſtehen konnten. 3) Entfernte, verirrte ſich. 4) Die wir dazmahls nicht kannten. 5) Weggenommen hätten. 6) Daß wir wären nach ihrem Lager geſchleppt worden.

being able to march. Monſ. Debecourt and all his officers treat us with the greateſt humanity and politeneſs, and are ſollicitous 7) in our recóvery, which returns slowly 8), as you may imágine from all theſe difficulties; and though I have omitted many 9), yet I am 1) afraid, you will think me too prolix 2). But we wiſh, Sir, to perſuade you of a truth, that nothing 3) but the ſituation, I have faíthfully deſcribed, could detérmine us in a reſolution 4), which appeared only one degrée préferable to the perishing in the woods.

I have but 5) one thing more to add, which we learned here, and which perháps you have already obſerved from what I have

7) Sie ſind beſorgt um unſre Wiederherſtellung. 8) Langſam. 9) Difficulties. 1) Ich fürchte doch. 2) Weitſchweifig. 3) But heißt nach nothing allemal: als. 4) Bei dem Vorſatze erhalten, der nur um einen (geringen) Grad vorzüglicher war, als in den Waldungen umzukommen. 5) Nur noch eins.

I have ſaid, that we were upon no other ice, than that of Lake George, but by the day overtaking 6) us the morning of the 14th, in the very place, we had in 7) coming marched during the night, we were entirely unacquáinted with it, and obliged to put a cónfidence in this guide; whoſe head muſt have been aſtráy 8) from the beginning, or he could not ſo groſsly 9) have miſtaken a place, where he had ſo often been. This information added but to our diſtréſs until 1) we reflected, that our 1) not being entirely loſt was the more wonderful. That we had parted from Southbay on the 14th, was a point 2) with us beyónd all doubt and

6) Da uns der Tag an eben dem Orte überfiele, (anbrache). 7) Wo wir bei unſrer Ankunft während der Nacht marſchirt waren. 8) Verwirrt. 9) Gröblich einen Ort verkannt haben. 1) That it were the more wonderful, that we were not entirely loſt, bis wir darüber nachdachten, daß es deſto wunderbarer für uns wäre, nicht gänzlich verloren geweſen ſeyn. 2) War uns eine keinem Zweifel unterworfene Sache.

and about which we never once heſitated, ſo that we acted entirely cóntrary to what we had eſtáblished 3) as a truth. For if, according to that, we had continued our coúrſe to the weſt, we muſt have inévitably perished; but the hand of providence led us back cóntrary to our judgment, and though even then, and often afterwards, we thought it ſevére, yet in the end it ſaved us, to reſt ſatisfied that we, as mankind 4) úsually does, conſtrued many things unfórtunate, which tended to our preſervation. I am,

Sir,

Your faithful friend,

N. N.

A tra-

3) To eſtablish ſomething as a truth, etwas als eine Wahrheit feſtſetzen, oder annehmen. 4) Das Menſchengeſchlecht, wir Menſchen.

A travelle'rs opinion of the English in general.

It is no unpleaſing 5) contemplation to conſider the ínfluence, which ſoil and climate have upón the diſpoſition 6) of the inhabitants, the animals and végetables 7) of different countries 8). That among the brute creation is much more víſible than in man, and that in végetables more than either. In ſome places thoſe plants, which are entirely poiſonous at home, loſe their deletérious 9) quality by bein gcarried abroad 1). There 2) are ſérpents in Macedonia ſo harmleſs as to be uſed as playthings 3) for children, and we are told 4), that in ſome parts of Fez there are lions ſo very timorous

5) Es iſt kein unangenehmer Gedanke. 6) Neigung, Temperament. 7) Das Gewächſe, Kräuter; lies: wedſchittibbels. 8) Lies: kunntris. 9) Schädlich, verderblich. 1) Wenn ſie ins Ausland gebracht werden. 2) Es giebt. 3) Spielzeug. 4) Man ſagt.

timorous as 5) to be ſcared away, though coming in herds, by the cries of women.

I know of no country, where the influence of climate and ſoil is more viſible than in England; the ſame hidden cauſe, which gives cóurage to their dogs and cocks gives alſo fiérceneſs 6) to their men. But chiefly this ferocity 6) appears among the vulgar. The polite of every country prétty nearly reſémble eách other. But as in ſimpleing 7) it is among the uncúltivated productions of náture, we are 8) to exámine the characteríſtic differences of climate and ſoil, ſo in an eſtimate of the genius of the people we muſt look among the ſons of unpóliſhed 9) ruſticity. The vulgar Engliſh therefore may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from

5) Daß, ob ſie gleich heerdenweiſe kommen, doch durch das Geſchrei der Weiber können veriaget werden. 6) Grauſamkeit. 7) Jn Kräuterſuchen. 8) Wir müſſen; als I am to go, ich muß gehen. 9) Unter den Landleuten, die keine Erziehung haben.

from all the reſt of the world by ſupérior pride, impatience and a pecúliar hardineſs of ſoul.

Perháps no quálities in the world are more ſuſcéptible of a póliſh 1) than theſe; artificial cómplaiſance 2) and easy déference being ſuperindúced over theſe generally form a great cháracter; ſomething at once élegant and majéſtic áffable, yet ſincére. Such in general are the better ſort; but they, who are left in primitive 3) rudeneſs, are the leaſt diſpoſed 4) for ſociéty with others of any people under the ſun.

The poor indeed of every country are but little prone 5) to treat each other with

1) Verſtatten eine leichtere Ausbildung, Verſchönerung, Politur. 2) Wenn ihnen eine kunſtmäßige Höflichkeit, und ungezwungene Beſcheidenheit beigebracht worden iſt, ſo werden es gemeiniglich große Leute. 3) In ihrer erſten Wildheit oder Roheit. 4) Am wenigſten geſchickt zum Umgange. 5) Haben nur wenig Neigung.

with ténderneſs; their own miſeries are too apt to engroſs 6) all their pity, and perháps too they give but little commiſeration, as they find but little from others. But in England the poor treat each other upón every occaſion with more than ſávage animoſity, 7) and as if they were in a ſtate of open war by nature. In China, if two pôrters ſhould 8) meet in a narrow ſtreet, they would lay down their burthens, make a thouſand excúſes to each other for the accidéntal interruption and beg párdon on their knees; if two men of the ſame occupation 9) shôuld meet here, they would firſt begin to ſcôld and at laſt to beat each other. One would think, they had míſeries enough reſúlting 1) from penury and labour, not to increaſe them 2) by ill-nature 3)

among

6) Ihr eigenes Elend iſt zu fähig, ihr ganzes Mitleid zu beſchäftigen. 7) Wilder Erbitterung. 8) Sich begegnen ſollten. 9) Leute von der nämlichen Profeßion 1) Die ihren Urſprung in Mangel und Arbeit (ſchwerer Arbeit) finden. 2) Ohne daß ſie dies Elend erſt vermehren dürften. 3) Schlechtes Betragen.

among themſelves and ſubjection 4) to new pénalties; but ſuch conſiderations never weigh 5) with them.

To récompenſe 6) howéver this ſtránge abſurdity, they are in the 7) main génerous, brave and enterpriſing 8). They feel the slighteſt injuries with a degree of ungóverned 9) impátience, but reſiſt the greateſt calámities with ſurpriſing fortitude. Thoſe miſeries, under which any 1) other people in the world would ſink, they have often shewed, 2) they were cápable of enduring; if accidéntally caſt upón ſome deſolate coaſt, 3) their perſéverance is beyónd 4) what any other

4) Und dadurch, daß ſie ſich neuen Strafen ausſetzten. 5) It never weighs with me, es hat bei mir kein Gewicht, macht keinen Eindruck auf mich. 6) Zum Erſatz. 7) Ueberhaupt genommen. 8) Unternehmend. 9) Unbändig. 1) Ein iedes andre Volk. 2) Lies: Schohd. 3) Wenn der Zufall ſie auf eine wüſte Küſte wirft. 4) Lies: Bijannd, über; geht über alles ꝛc.

other nation is cápable of ſuſtaining; if impriſoned for crimes, their efforts to eſcape are greater, than among others. The peculiar ſtrength of their priſons, when compared to thoſe elſewhere, argúes 5) their hardineſs; even the ſtrongeſt priſons, I have ever ſeen in other countries, would be very inſufficient to confine the untámeable 6) ſpirit of an Engliſhman. In short, what man dares do in círcumſtances of danger, an Engliſhman will. His vírtues ſeem sleep in the calm, 7) and are called 8) out only to cómbat the kíndled 9) ſtorm.

But the greateſt eúlogy 1) of this people is the generoſity of their míscreants 2); the tenderneſs in general of their rob-

5) Erweiſet. 6) Untámibbel, unbezáhmbar. 7) Lies: Káhm, doch mehr a, als á, die Windſtille, Ruhe. 8) Aufgeweckt, aufgerufen. 9) Der entſtandene Sturm, von to kindle, anzúnden; lies kinndell, nicht keindell. 1) Lies: Julotſchi, Lobrede. 2) Heißen eigenlich Ungláubige, Abtrúnnige, hier aber úberhaupt: Verbrecher.

robbers and híghwaymen 3). Perhaps no people can produce ínſtances of the ſame kind, where the déſperate mix pity with injuſtice; ſtill 4) shew, they underſtánd a diſtínction in crimes, and even in acts of violence have ſtill ſome tíncture 5) of remaining virtue. In every other country robbery and murder go álmoſt álways togéther; here it ſeldom happens, except upón ill- judged 6) reſiſtance or purſuit. The bandítti of other countries are unmérciful to a ſupréme degrée; the híghwaymen and robbers here are génerous at leaſt to the public, and preténd even to virtues in their íntercourſe 7) amóng each other. Taking 8) therefore

3) Straßenräuber von highway, die Landſtraße, und men, Leute ſind die, welche zu Pferde auf der Straße rauben, zum Unterſchied der footpaths, die zu Fuße ſind, und ihre Raubereien bei Gebüſchen und Hecken begehen. 4) Where they ſtill shew etc. 5) Einige Merkmale. 6) Uebel angebrachte, unzeitige. 7) In ihren Zuſammenkünften unter einander. 8) Wenn ich

fore my opínion of the English from the virtues and vices práctiſed amóng the vúlgar, they at once preſént to a ſtránger all their faults and keep their virtues up only for the enquíring 9) eye of a philóſopher.

Fóreigners are generally shocked, at their ínſolence upón 1) firſt coming amóng them; they find themſelves ridiculed and inſulted in every ſtreet; they meet with none of thoſe trifling civilities 2), ſo fréquent elſewhere, which are ínſtances of mutual 3) good-will, without previous acquáintance; they trável through the country either too ignorant or too óbſtinate to cúltivate 4) a clo-

ſer

ich alſo meine Meinung von den Engländern auf die unter dem Pöbel gewöhnlichen Tugenden rc. gründen ſoll. 9) Das forſchende. 1) Wenn ſie zuerſt; ſchöner, als: if they firſt come. 2) Which are ſo frequent elſewhere, welche an andern Orten ſo gewöhnlich ſind. 3) Mjutſchuell, wechſelsweiſe. 4) Eine genauere Bekanntſchaft zu machen.

ſer acquáintance, meet 5) every móment ſomething to excite their diſgúſt, and retúrn home to characteriſe this as the région of ſpleen, inſolence and ill-náture. In short England would be the laſt place in the world 6), I would trável to by way 7) of amúſement; but the firſt 8) for inſtruction. I would chuſe to have others for my acquáintance, but Englishmen for my friends.

Free animadvérſions on the prevailing paſſion for cards.

I will uſe the freedom, unpléaſing as it may próve, or ill 9) bred as it may ſeem, to óffer a few remárks on the paſſion for cards, which is now become ſo ſtrángely predóminant, as to take the lead 1) of

5) Treffen an. 6) To which I would trável etc. 7) Zum Vergnügen. 8) Place, to which I would travel etc. 9) Unmanierlich, ſchlecht erzogen. 1) Den Vorzug vor ieder andern Sache behaupten.

of every thing elſe in almoſt every cómpany of every rank. With 2) many it ſeems to be a calling and as a witty author has obſerved, a labórious one too, ſuch as 3) they toil night and day at, nay do not allow themſelves that remiſſion, which the laws both of God and men have provided for the meaneſt mechánic. The ſabbath is to them no day of reſt; but this trade 4) goes on, when all shops are shut 5). I know not, contiṇues he, how they ſatisfy themſelves in ſuch an habitual waſte 6) of their time; but I much doubt, that plea 7), whatſoéver it is, which paſſes 8) with them, will ſcarce hold 9) weight at his tribúnal, who has commanded us to redeem

2) Bei vielen ſcheint es ein ordentlicher Beruf zu ſein. 3) Such a calling, at which they toil etc. 4) Sondern dies Handwerk wird getrieben. 5) Wenn alle Kramladen (an Sonntagen nämlich) geſchloſſen ſind. 6) Eine zur Fertigkeit gewordene Verſchwendung. 7) Entſchuldigung. 8) Welche ſie für geltend anſehen. 9) It will ſcarce hold weight, es wird ſchwerlich gelten.

deem 5), not to fling 6) away our time.

To the ſame occupation what numbers ſácrifice their health and ſpirits 7) with every natural pleaſure that depénds on theſe 8), not excepting even the comforts of fresh air, purſuing it in the 9) country with theſame unabáting 1) ardor as in town and to all the beauty and ſweetneſs of rúral ſcenes in the fineſt ſeaſon preférring the ſuffocating átmoſphere of perháps 2) a ſmall apártment, where they régularly every day, if poſſible, crówd round the card-table for hours 3) together! What neglect of buſineſs and ſtudy, what ruin of credit, of fortune, of families, of connexions, of all that is váluable in this world, often follow the frenzy 4) I ſpeak of, who can 5) expréſs?

 I will

5) Auskaufen. 6) Wegwerfen, verſchwenden. 7) Lebensgeiſter. 8) On theſe ſpirits. 9) Auf dem Lande. 1) Unablässig. 2) Von einem vielleicht kleinen Zimmer. 3) Stundenlang. 4) The frenzy, of which I ſpeak, den Wahnwitz, von dem ich rede. 5) Wenn who can ex-

I will ſuppóſe, my fair 6) hearers, nay I do hope, that the demon of áva-rice has not yet taken poſſeſſion of your hearts. But do you know any thing ſo likely to introduce him, as the ſpirit of gaming. Is not this laſt a kindred 7) fiend, and does not he, like moſt other tempters, advánce by slow ſteps 8), and with a ſmiling áſpect? Tell me in ſober ſadneſs 9), what ſecurity can you have, that

expreſs vor dem Anfang des Perioden geſezt wird, ſo wird die Ueberſetzung deſſelben keine Schwierigkeit verurſachen. 6) Meine ſchönen Zuhörerinnen. Könnte auſſer dem Zuſammenhange auch, meine unpartheiiſchen Zuhörer heißen; denn fair heißt oft ſo viel, als ohne Hinterliſt, ohne Betrug, als: Deal fairly, handelt aufrichtig, auch: Gebt die Karten ohne Unterſchleif und Betrug herum. 7) Ein Widerſacher, der mit ienem, the demon of avarice, in Verwandſchaft ſtehet. 8) Mit langſamen Schritten. 9) In bittern Ernſt.

that the love of play 1) will not lead you to the love of gaming.

Between these I know there is a distinction. But is it not a distinction at best resembling 2) that between twilight and darkness and does not one succeed the other almost as naturally? The former at first is chearful and serene, retaining 3) some rays 4) of pleasantry and good humor; but by little 5) and little these disappear. A deepening 6) shade takes place; till at last, every emanation 7) of mirth and good nature dying 8) away all is involved in the gloom 9) of anxiety, suspicion,

1) Play, heist zum Zeitvertreib spielen, game aber, Profeßion davon machen. 2) Der, wenns hoch kommt, at best, ienem Unterschiede gleichet, welcher sich zwischen Abenddämmerung und Finsterniß befindet. 3) Weil er noch behält. 4) Einige Funken oder Strahlen von Lustigkeit und aufgeräumten Wesen. 5) Allmählig. 6) Ein immer dunkler werdender Schatten. 7) Ausfluß. 8) Erstirbt. 9) Finsterniß, Traurigkeit.

ſpicion, envy, diſguſt and every dreadful paſſion that lowrs 1) in the train 2) of covetouſneſs. I ſay not, that this always happens; but I aſk again, what ſecurity is there, that it will not happen to you? Did not every gameſter 3) in the world, whether male or female, begin juſt, where you do? And is it not probable, that many of that infamous tribe had once as little apprehenſion, as you can have, of proceeding to thoſe lengths, 4) to which they have ſince run, thro' the natural 5) progreſs of vice, no where

1) In Hinterhalt liegen. 2) Das Gefolge des Geizes. 3) Spieler, oder Spielerinn. Was der Deutſche hier mit zwei Worten ausdruckt, das erfordert im Engliſchen in Ermanglung eines Feminini von Gameſter die Umſchreibung: wether male or female. 4) Sie fürchteten anfangs ſo wenig, als ihr, daß ſie zu ſolchen Ausſchweifungen fortgeriſſen werden würden, in welche ſie ſich doch nachmals geſtürzet haben. 5) Durch die natürlichen Fortſchritte des Laſters, die nirgends mehr bezaubern.

re more infatuating or more rapíd than in this éxecrable one 6.)

But let us ſuppoſe, the deſire of winning should in you never riſe to that rage, which ágitates the breaſt of many 7) a fine lady, discompoſes 8) thoſe feátures and inflames thoſe eyes, where nothing should be ſeen, but ſoft illumination. Are there not lower degrees in the thirſt of gain, which a liberal 1) mind would ever cárefully avóid? And pray consíder; when either by ſupérior skill, or what is called better luck you hap-

6) Execrable one ſtatt execrable vice, weil des Wohlklangs wegen das ſubſtantivum nicht gerne wiederholt, an deſſen ſtatt aber, lieber one geſezt wird. e. g. This virtue is a lovely one, ſtatt lovely virtue. 7) Wenn many mit einem ſingulari verbunden wird, kann es am beſten durch mancher, manche, manches, überſezt werden. Many a fine lady, manches ſchöne Frauenzimmer. 8) In Unordnung bringen. 1) Ein edeldenkendes Gemüthe, oder Herz.

happen to ſtrip 2) your play- compánion of that money, which it is very poſſible, she can ill ſpare, 3) an acquaintance, a compánion, a friend, one whom you proféſs at leaſt to love and honour, perháps at the very moment to entertain with all the ſacred rights of hoſpitality 4) - - is there nóthing únkind, nothing ſórdid in giving 5) way to that, which draws after it ſuch cónſequences? Is this the ſpírit of friendship or humanity? --- Bleſſed God! how does the paſſion, I 6) condémn, deprave the worthieſt affecti-ons of náture, and how does that bèwitching power, the fashion of the times, pervért even the beſt underſtandings, when reſigned to its impóſtures! 7)

Nor

2) Wenn es ſich ſollte zutragen, ſie zu entblößen oder zu bringen um dasienige Geld. 3) Nicht wohl entbehren. 4) You proféſs to entertain etc. Von der ihr vorgebt, ſie nach allen geheiligten Geſetzen der Gaſtfreiheit zu unterhalten. 5) Einräumen, ſich überlaſſen. 6) Which I condemn. 7) Wenn er, der Verſtand, ſich

Nor is it the laws of humanity and friendship only, that are transgreſſed by the luſt of gaming. The ſweet emotions of love and ténderneſs between the ſexes are often 8) ſwallowed up by this all- devouring áppetite; an áppetite, which perháps beyónd any thing elſe 9), tends to harden and contráct the heart at theſame time, that the immóderate indúlgence of it excludes a thouſand reciprocations 1) of ſéntiment and joy, which would ſerve to kindle and feed the flame of virtuous affection. How much converſation ſuffers from it, who 2) does not perceive?

Here indeed you will tell me with an air of tríumph, that it prevénts a great deal of ſcándal. What, then, are your minds ſo unfúrnished, ſo vácant, that without cards you muſt neceſſarily fly to that wretched reſource? Creation, pro-

ſich ihren (der Mode) Betrügereien überläßt. 8) Verſchlungen. 9) Mehr, als ſonſt etwas. 1) Wechſelſeitige Erwiederungen. 2) Whoe does not perceive, how much converſation etc.

providence, religion, books, obſervation, fancy; do theſe preſént ſo narrow a field of entertainment, as to force you on the altérnative of preying 3) either on the réputation, or on the próperty of others? --- But, now I recollect, while you poſſeſs an art of ſuch utility as this laſt, for filling up the blanks 4) of diſcourſe, as well as for repairing the 5) waſtes of extravagance, why should you give yourſelves any trouble to read or think, to enlarge your ideas or impróve your fáculties beyónd the úſual ſtandard 6). Surely the knowledge of the moſt fáshionable games, of the moſt remárkable cháracters, of the reigning modes and amuſements 7) of the ſeaſon with a few commonplace 8) compliments, remárks and matters of fact, but eſpécially ſome paſſages of private hiſtory, told by way of

3) Nagen, plündern, lieſ: präing. 4) Blank, ein Fehler in der Lotterie, eine Münze ohne Gepräge, hier ein leerer Raum. 5) Wie dererlangen, was ihr durch Ausſchweifungen verſchwendet habt. 6) Ueber das gewöhnliche Maas. 7) Luſtbarkeiten, die die Jahreszeit mit ſich bringt. 8) Alltäglich.

9) of ſecret to all the world, is quite ſufficient by the help of a little vivácity, which náture will ſupply 10), to accómplish you for every purpoſe of módern ſocíety. --- Alas! how poor is all this! How unworthy the príncipal attention of beings made „but a little lower than the ángels“ and proféſſing to believe in the communion of ſaints! 1)

But are there not many géneral cómpanies, in which it were impóſſible to ſpend a long evening with any tólerable eaſe or propriety 2), but by borrowing aſſiſtance from the card-table? I grant 3) it, as things 4) are now; and when you are ſo ſituated, your complying with the occaſion 5) may be both al-

9) Als. 10) Mit der euch ſchon die Natur aushelfen wird. 1) Eine Gemeine der Heiligen zu glauben bekennen. 2) Auf eine nur mittelmäßig angenehme und ſchickliche Art. 3) Ich gebe zu. 4) Wie die Sachen iezt ſtehen. 5) Daß es beides erlaubt und ſchicklich ſei, euch in die Umſtände zu fügen.

allówable and proper, provided the ſtakes 6) are but trifling, your tempers 7) not rufled, and what you win or loſe is agreed to be given away in chárity. By this means you may make to yourſelves friends of the mammon of unrighteousneſs.

But tell me where is the neceſſity of being very often in géneral cómpanies? Are theſe the ſcenes of true enjóyment? What, where the heart cannot be unfolded; where the understanding has little or no play, where the ſmile of complaisánce is fréquently put 8) on to deceive, and even the warmeſt profeſſions of regárd are ſometimes made the cloak of maliciousneſs?

There is not 9), methinks, any thing more contémtible, or more to be pitied,

6) Einſatz. 7) Euer Herz gelaſſen, ohne Verwirrung. 8) Annehmen, anlegen. The ſmile of complaiſance is put on to deceive, man lächelt aus Gefälligkeit, um iemand zu hintergehen. 9) Mir ſcheint, nichts

pitied, than that turn 1) of mind, which finding no entertáinment in itſelf, none at home, none in books, none in rátional converſation, nor in the íntercourſes of real friendship, nor in ingenious works of any kind, is contínually ſeeking to ſtifle 2) reflection in a tumult of pleaſures, and to divert wearineſs in a crowd.

„But can it be ſuppoſed, that even „in more private meetings people should „be always able to paſs the time without „cards?" You ought to ſpeak more plain, and ſay, to kill the time. By the moſt fávorable reckoning, the greateſt part of thoſe hours, that are devoted to play, is loſt. That, which was begun for amúſement, is lengthened out to fatigue. No one improving 3) or generous idea is cir-

nichts verächtlicher, nichts bedauernswürdiger zu sein. 1) Gemüthsverfassung 2) Lies: Steifl, unterdrücken. 3) Kein bessernder oder Grosmuth lehrender Gedanke wird in Umlauf gebracht; keine glückliche oder tröstende Rückerinnerung wird befestigt.

circulated; no one happy or sólacing recollection is secured. The whole is 4) to be set down as a large portion of the span of life, cut off without advántage and without satisfaction as far as virtue or reason is concerned 5)

„What then shall we do, when 6) „together?" Do! Why 7), converse and hold your tongues 8), as good sense and unaffected nature prompt 9) to either. Do! Why, work, read, sing, dance, laugh and lóok grave by 1) turns, as occasions serve; any thing in the world, that

4) Is to be set down, muß aufgesezt, niedergeschrieben, aufgezeichnet werden I am to be in town to morrow; ich muß morgen in der Stadt sein. This book is to be bound in red Marocco, dies Buch muß in rothen Saffian gebunden werden. 5) Betrifft. 6) When we are together, wenn wir beysammen sind. 6) Why ist das Deutsche: Je. Je, sprich ꝛc. 8) To hold one's tongue, schweigen. 9) Eingeben, lenken, reizen. 1) By turns, wechselsweise.

that is innocent rather, 2) than etérnal play. For perſons in all the gaity of health, and ſprightlineſs of youth; perſons not reláxed 3) by infirmity, or exhauſted by buſineſs; perſons with numberleſs ſources of delight laid open to them, and évery natural relish 4) lively and ſtrong; for 5) them to be at a loſs, 6) how to ſpend 7) a ſingle evening without cards, what a degradation of the húman mind!

Willing 8) to corróborate an árgument, which to me appéars of ſuch impór-

2) Lieber, als das ewige Spielen. 3) Erſchlafft. 4) Jeder natürliche Geſchmack. 5) What a degradation of the human mind (is it) for them, oder for ſuch perſons, to be at etc. 6) To be at a loſs, nicht wiſſen. I am at a loſs, how to make him accept it, ich weiß nicht, was ich thun ſoll, um ihn zu bewegen, daß er es annehme. 7) Einen einzigen Abend ohne Karten zubringen. 8) As I am willing, weil ich geſonnen bin.

pórtance I will avail 9) myſelf of the words of a writer now living, who is not leſs reſpéctable for the force than for the morality of his pen. Complaining of the fátal paſſion for play, he mentions, amongſt other miſchiefs to which it leads, its téndency to deſtroy all diſtinction both of rank and ſex; 1) to confoúnd the world in a chaos of folly; to cruſh all emulation 2) but that of fraud; to withhóld 3) youth from its nátural pleaſures, deprive wit of its influence, and beauty of its charms; to extinguiſh the flames of the lover, as well as of the patriot; to ſink life into a tédious uniformity 4), and to allow it no other hopes or fears, but thoſe of robbing, and being robbed. He adds in theſame animated ſtyle, that if thoſe of your ſex, who have minds cápable of nobler ſéntiments, will unite in vindication of their pléaſures and their pre-

9) Ich will mich bedienen. 1) Its tendency, ihr Entzweck, Vorhaben, Richtung nach einer Sache. 2) Alle Nacheiferung vernichten. 3) Zurückhalten. 4) Herabſetzen.

prerógatives, they may fix a time at which cards shall be out of fashion, 5) or be left only to thoſe, who have neither beauty to be loved, nor ſpirit to be feared, neither knowledge to teach, nor modeſty to learn; and who having paſſed 6) their youth in vice, are juſtly condemned to ſpend their age in folly.

Letter from Mr. Pope to Harry Cromwell, Esq.

April 27. 1708.

I have nothing to ſay to you in this letter; but I was reſolved to write to tell you ſo. Why should not I contént my ſelf with ſo many great exámples of deep 1) divines, profound caſuiſts, grave philóſophers, who have written not letters only

5) It is quite out of fashion, es iſt gar nicht mehr Mode. 6) He paſſes his youth in vice, er bringt ſeine Jugendjahre in Laſtern zu. 1) Tiefgelehrter Theologen.

only, but whole tomes and volúminous treatiſes about nothing? Why should a fellow like 2) me, who all his life does nothing, be ashamed to write nothing; and that to one, who has nothing to do, but to read it? But perhaps You will ſay, the whole world has ſomething to do, ſomething to talk 3) of, ſomething to wish 4) for, ſomething to be employed 5) about; but pray, Sir, caſt 6) up the account, put all theſe ſums together, and what is the ſum 7) tótal but juſt nothing? I have no more to ſay, but to deſire you to give my 8) ſervice (that is nothing) to your friends, and to believe that I am nothing more than

Your &c.

Ex nihilo nil fit. LVCR.

An

2) Wie ich. 3) Of which it talks. 4) Something, for which it wishes. 5) Something, about which it is employed, etwas, womit ſie ſich beſchäftiget. 6) To caſt up the account, zuſammenrechnen. 7) Summa ſummarum, Hauptſumme. 8) Meine Dienſtanerbietungen verſichern, mein Compliment machen.

An other letter from thesame to thesame.

May 10. 1708.

SIR,

You talk of fame and glory and of the great men of antiquity: pray tell me, what are all your great dead men, but so many little living letters? What a vast 9) rewárd is here for all the ink 1) wasted by writers, and all the blood spilt 2) by princes? There 3) was in old time one Sevérus, a Róman Emperor. I dare say, you never called him by any other name in your life; and yet in his days he was styled Lucius, Septimius, Severus, Pius, Pertinax, Augustus, Parthicus, Adiabenicus, Arabicus, Maximus, and what not? What a prodigious waste of letters has time made! What a number have here dropt 4) off, and left the poor surviving seven

9) Riwahrd, mächtige Belohnung. 1) Verschwendet. 2) Vergossen. 3) Es war. There is, es ist. 4) Wegfallen.

ſeven unattended 5)! For my own part, four 6) are all, I have to take care for 7) and I will be judged by you, 8) if any man could live in leſs cómpaſs? 9) Well, for the 1) fúture 2) I will drówn all high thoughts in the Lethe of cowslipwine; 3) as 4) for fame, renown, reputation, take them, critics!

Tradam protervis in mare Criticum Ventis.

If ever 5) I ſeek 6) for immortálity here, may I be damned, for there is not ſo much danger in 7) a poets being damned 8):

Dam-

5) Ohne Begleitung. 6) Nämlich P-o-p-e. 7) For which I have to take care (it is my duty to take care.) I have to, ich muß; als: I have to work in the garden, ich muß im Garten arbeiten. 8) Ich will mich eurem Urtheile überlaſſen. 9) In geringern Umfang. 1) Ins zukünftige. 2) Fjuterr. 3) Schlüſſelblumenwein. 4) As for, was anlangt, betrifft. 5) Jemahls. 6) Verlangen. 7) In it, that a poet is ꝛc. 8) Es

Damnation follows death in other
men,
But your damn'd 9) poet lives and
writes again.

An other letter from Mr. Pope to Harry Cromwell, Esq.

I have been so well satisfied with the country ever 1) since I saw you, that I have not once thought of the town, or inquired of any one in it besides Mr. Wycherly and yourself. And from him I understand 2) of your journey this summer

ist eben nicht viel Gefahr dabei, wenn ein Dichter verdammt wird, in the condemnation of a poet. 9) Damned bedeutet hier und in den vorigen Zeilen weiter nichts, als, eine seiner Schriften, Comödien, oder Gedichte durch das Publicum verworfen sehen. 1) Die ganze Zeit, seitdem ꝛc. 2) Von ihm vernehme ich, daß ihr diesen Sommer nach Leicestershire (Lesterschihr) reisen würdet.

mer into Leicestershire; from whence I guess 9) you are returned by this time to your old apártment in the widow's córner, to your old business of comparing critics and reconciling 1) commentators, and to your old diversions of losing a game at picquet with the ladies, and half a play 2), or a quarter of a play at the theátre: where you are none of the malícious 3) áudience, but the chief of ámorous spectátors; and for the infirmity of one 4) sense, which 5) there for the

9) Wie ich vermuthe. 1) To reconcile commentators, Schriftsteller, die andre erklären wollen, unter einen Hut bringen, vergleichen. 2) Nur einem halben Schauspiele, oder auch blos einem Aufzuge desselben beiwohnen. 3) Wo ihr nicht zu denen bösartigen Zuschauern gehört, die blos in der Absicht kommen, das Schauspiel aus Haß und Neid gegen den Verfasser zu verwerfen. 4) Mehrerer Deutlichkeit willen, muß hier angemerkt werden, daß Cromwell, an den dieser Brief gerichtet ist, sein Gehör größtentheils verlohren hatte. 5) Welcher Sinn, das Gehör, in

the moſt part could only ſerve to diſgúſt you, enjoy the vigour of another, which rávishes 6) you.

You know, when one ſenſe is ſup-
preſt,
It but retires into the reſt,

according to the poétical, not the learned Dodwell; who has done one thing wórthy of etérnal mémory, 7) wrote two línes in his life, that are not nonſenſe. So you have the advántage of being entertáined with all the beauty of the boxes 8), without being troubled with any of the dulneſs 9) of the ſtage. You are ſo good a crític, that it is the greateſt háppineſs of the módern poets, that

dem Schauſpielhauße euch die meiſte Zeit nur dazu dienet, euch (durch Anhörung ſchlechter Stücke) misvergnügt zu machen. 6) Entzücken. 7) To wit, that he wrote, nämlich daß er ſchriebe ꝛc. 8) Die Logen in dem Schauſpielhauſe. 9) Ohne durch das Schwerfällige des Schauſpiels beläſtigt zu werden.

that you do not hear their works, and next, 1) that you are not ſo árrant 2) a critic, as to damn them like the reſt 3) without hearing. But now 4) I talk of thoſe critics, I have good news to tell you concerning 5) myſelf, for which I expect you should congratulate 6) with me; it is, that beyónd all my expectation, and far above my demérits, I have been moſt mércifully reprieved 7) by the

1) Und darnach ꝛc. 2) Heißt ſo viel als very ſehr, und wird allemal in böſem Verſtande gebraucht. An arrant thief, ein Erz-dieb. 3) Of criticks, wie die übrigen Critiker thun. 4) Aber weil ich ꝛc. 5) Die mich angehet. 6) Sich erfreuen, wenn congratulate mit with gebraucht iſt, ſonſt: Glück wünſchen. 7) To reprieve und to reſpite ſind Wörter, die der Engländer in Criminalſachen gebraucht, wenn einer, dem das Todesurtheil angekündigt worden iſt, Pardon, oder Aufſchub der Lebensſtrafe erhält. Doch heißt reprieve mehr noch Pardon erhalten, reſpite aber nur das Todesurtheil aufſchieben,

the ſóvereign power of Iacob Tonſon from being brought 8) forth to public púnishment, and reſpited from time to time from the hands of thoſe bárbarous execútioners of the Muſes, whom I was juſt now ſpeaking of 9). It often happens, that guilty poets, like other guilty críminals, when once they are known and proclaimed 1), déliver themſelves into the hands of juſtice only to prevént others from 2) doing it more to their diſadvántage, and not out of any ambition

ben, und muß des Königs Bewilligung dazu von Zeit zu Zeit, wie ſie verfließt, wieder erneuert werden, wenn der Verurtheilte beim Leben erhalten werden ſoll. Pope ſpricht hier ironice von ſeinen Kritikern. 8) Zur öffentlichen Strafe gezogen werden, iſt auch ein Ausdruck des Engliſchen Criminalrechts. 9) Of whom I was ꝛc. 1) To proclaim one, unter des Königs Nahmen den Thäter eines Verbrechens in den Zeitungen beſchreiben, und eine Belohnung auf ſeine Gefangennehmung oder Entdeckung ſeines Aufenthalts ſetzen. 2) From delivering them.

tion to ſpread their fame by being executed in the face of the world, which is a fame but of short continuance. That poet were a happy man, who could but obtain a grant of his 3) for ninety-nine years; for thoſe names very rarely laſt ſo many days, which are planted in Iacob Tonſon's, 4) or the ordinary 5) of Newgate's Miſcellanies.

I have an hundred things to ſay to you, which shall be 6) deferred till I have the happineſs of ſeeing you in town, for the ſeaſon 7) now draws on, that invites

3) Of his fame. 4) Tonſon ſcheint der Herausgeber kritiſcher Journale geweſen zu ſein. 5) The ordinary of Newgate, iſt der Prediger, der alle Sonntage in der Kirche an dieſem Gefängniße prediget, und die Verurtheilten zum Tode bereitet. Seine Miſcellanies enthalten die Erzählungen von den lezten Stunden der Miſſethäter. 6) Welches aufgeſchoben bleiben ſoll. 7) Der Winter, in welchem iedermann, deſſen Umſtände es erlauben, nach London eilet,

vites every body thither. Some of them 8) I had communicated to you by letters before this, if I had not been uncértain, where you paſſed yóur time the laſt ſeaſon; ſo much fine weather, I doubt not, has given you all the pleaſure, you could deſire from the country, and your 9) own thoughts the beſt company in it. But nothing could allúre 1) Mr. Wycherle to our foreſt, he contínued (as you long told me ſince he would) 2) an óbſtinate lover of the town 3) in ſpite 4) of friendship and fair weather. Therefore henceforward, 5) to all thoſe conſiderable qualities I know you poſſeſſed of, I shall add that of próphecy. But I ſtill believe Mr. Wycherley's inténtions wére good

eilet, um an den daſigen Luſtbarkeiten Antheil zu nehmen. 8) Einige von dieſen Dingen würde ich euch vor dieſem Schreiben ſchon in Briefen mitgetheilt haben. 9) Your own thoughts have been your beſt company in the country. 1) Anlocken. 2) He would continue. 3) Bedeutet allemal London. 4) Trotz. 5) Hinführo, von nun an.

good, and am satisfied that he promises nothing, but with a real design to perform it. How much 6) soever his other excellent qualities are above my imitation, his sincerity, I hope, is 7) not, and it is with the utmost 8), that I am,

Sir &c.

Letter from Mr. Pope to Mrs. 9) Arabella Fermor on her marriage.

You are by this time satisfied, how much the tenderness of one man of merit is

6) How much soever, wie sehr auch. 7) Is not above my imitation. 8) Sincerity. 9) Mißeß. Dieser Titel, der Madame zu übersetzen ist, kommt allen verheiratheten Frauenzimmern zu, wenn ich ihren Nahmen nenne; rede ich sie aber selbst an, so nennet man sie Madam, Mädдem, oder gewöhnlicher Mähm ausgesprochen. Damens von hohen Adel aber heißen Ladies, wenn ich von ihnen, und Myladies, wenn ich zu ihnen rede.

is to be 1) preferred to the addreſſes of a thouſand. And by this time the gentleman, you have 2) made choice of, is ſenſible 3), how great is the jov of having all thoſe charms and good qualities which have pleaſed ſo many, now applied to pleaſe one only. It was but juſt, 4) that the ſame virtues, which gave you reputation, ſhould give you happineſs, and I can wiſh you no greater, than that you may receive it in as high a degree yourſelf, as ſo much humour muſt infallibly give it to your husband.

It may be expected perhaps, that one who has the title of poet ſhould ſay ſomething more polite on this occaſion; but I am really more a wellwiſher to your felicity, than a celebrator 5) of your beauty. Beſides you are now a married woman, and in a way to be a great

1) Iſt vorzuziehen. 2) Den ihr gewählt habt. 3) I am ſenſible of it, ich weiß es. 4) Es war nicht mehr, als billig. 5) Ein Anpreißer.

great many better things 6) than a fine lady, ſuch as an éxcellent wife, a faithful friend, a tender parent, and at laſt, as the conſequence of them all, a ſaint in heaven. You ought 7) now to hear nothing but that, which was all you ever deſired to hear, whatever others may have ſpoken to you, I mean truth, and it is with the utmoſt, 8) that I aſſure you, no friend you have, can more rejoice in any good that befals you, is 1) more ſincerely delighted with the próſpect of your fúture happineſs, or more unfeignedly 2) deſires a long continuance of it.

I hope, you will think it but 3) juſt, that a man, who will certainly be ſpoken of 4) as your admirer, after he is dead,

6) Etwas viel beſſers. 7) Ihr dürft nun nichts hören, als ꝛc. 8) With the utmoſt truth. 1) Or who is more ſincerely. 2) Or who more unfeignedly, unfehnidli, unverſtellt, ungeheuchelt. 3) It is but iuſt, es iſt nicht mehr, als billig. 4) Of whom it will cer-

dead, may have the happineſs to be eſteemed, while 5) he is living,

Madam,

Your &c.

Reſolutions, when I come 6) to be old, written in the year MDCXCIX by Dean Swift.

Not to marry a young woman.

Not to keep young cómpany, unleſs they réally deſire it.

Not to be peevish 7), or moroſe 8), or ſuſpícious.

Not to ſcorn préſent ways, 9) or wits, or fashions, or men, or war.

Not to be fond 1) of children.

certainly be ſpoken, von dem man gewis ſagen wird, daß er euer Bewunderer iſt. 5) So lange. 6) I come to be old, ich werde alt. 7) Verdrüslich. 8) Mürrisch. 9) Gewohnheiten. 1) Sehr verliebt, eingenommen.

Not to tell theſame ſtory over 2) and over to theſame people.

Not to be cóvetous. 3)

Not to negléct decency, or cleanlineſs, for fear of falling into naſtineſs 4).

No to be over 5) ſevére with young people but give 6) allówances 7) for their youthful follies and weakneſſes. 8)

Not to be ínfluenced 9) by, 1) or give ear to, knavish tattling 2) ſervants, or others.

Not to be too free of advice, nor trouble any 3) but thoſe, who deſire it.

To deſire ſome good friends to ínform me,

2) Einmal über das andere erzählen. 3) Geizig. 4) Unfläterei. 5) Uebertrieben. 6) To give allowances for their youthful follies, ihren jugendlichen Thorheiten einige Nachsicht geben. 7) Allauences, oder noch genauer Allöunces, so daß o und u besonders, aber schnell hinter einander ausgesprochen werden müssen. 8) Schwachheiten. 9) Sich lenken, regieren lassen. 1) By ſervants or others. 2) Klatschend, plaudernd. 3) Any with my advice.

me, which of these resolutions I break or neglect, and wherein; 4) and reform accórdingly.

Not to talk much, nor of myself.

Not to boast of my former beauty, or strength, or favour with ladies.

Not to hearken to flátteries, nor conceive I can be loved by a young woman; *et eos qui haereditatem captant, odisse et vitare.*

Not to be positive, 5) or opíniative 6)

Not to set 7) up for observing all these rules, for fear I should observe none.

---

4) Wherein I break etc. 5) To be positive, etwas absolut behaupten. 6) Hartnäckig sein. 7) Heißt eigentlich errichten, anfangen, hier: Sich vornehmen.

Letter from Dean Swift to a certain Esquire 8).

January 3, 1729-1730.

Sir,

SEEING your frank 9) on the outside and your 1) addrésſ in theſame hand, it was obvious, who was the writer. And before I opened it, a worthy friend being 2) with me, I told him the cóntents of the difference between us. That your tythes 3) being génerally worth five or ſix pounds per annum, and by the terror of ſquireship, 4) frightening my agent to take

8) Esquire, iſt ein Titel des niedrigſten Adels in England, den ieder führen kann, der 500 Pfund Sterling Einkünfte hat, und der dem geringſten königl. Bedienten zukommt. 9) Da ich ſahe, daß ihr ſelbſt den Brief auſſen franquirt, und 1) der Titel an mich von euch mit der nämlichen Hand geſchrieben war. 2) To be with me, bei mir ſein. 3) Der Zehenden. 4) Aus Furcht vor eurem hohen Esquire-Stand.

take, what you gráciously thought fit to give; you wronged 5) me of half my due 6) every year. That having held 7) from your father an island worth treepence a year, which I planted and paid two shillings ánnually for; and being out of possession of the said island seven or eight years, there could not póssibly be about four shillings due 8) to you; for which you have thought proper to stop 9) three or four years tythe at your own rate 1) of two pounds five shillings a year (as I remember) and still continue to stop it on preténce, 2) that the sáid island was not surrendered to you in form; 3) although you have cut down more plantations of willows and abeles, 4) than would pùrchase

5) Einen unrechtmäßig um etwas bringen, Unrecht thun. 6) That is my due, das gehört mir. 7) In Pacht gehabt. 8) Ihr konntet unmöglich mehr, als ungefähr vier Schillinge zu fordern haben. 9) Zurückhalten. 1) Nach eurer eigenen Taxe. 2) Unter dem Vorwand. 3) Mit allen rechtlichen Formalitäten. 4) Weiße Pappelbäume.

chaſe a dozen ſuch islands. I told my friend, that this talent 5) of ſquires prevailed 6) very much formerly in the country; that as 7) to yourſelf from the badneſs of your education againſt all my advices and endeávours, and from the caſt 8 of your nature, as well as another círcumſtance, I shall not mention, I expected nothing from you that became 7) a gentleman; that I had expoſtulated this ſcurvy 8) matter very gently with you

5) Dieſe ſchöne Denkungsart. 6) Sehr herrſchend geweſen ſei. 7) Was euch betrifft. 8) Von der Beſchaffenheit eurer Natur. 7) It becomes a gentleman, es ſtehet einem Mann von Lebensart an. Dies Wort in der mehrern Zahl gentlemen drückt im Deutſchen Honoratiores am beſten aus, und kann, wenn ich einige damit anrede, anders nicht, als durch: Meine Herren, überſetzt werden, nicht Edle, wie einige Zeitungsſchreiber Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons (vom Unterhauße in Parliament) zu überſetzen gewohnt ſind. 8) Nichtswürdige, ärgerliche.

you, that I conceived this letter was an answer. That from the prerógative of a good eſtate, however 9) gotten, and the practice of lording 1) over a few Irish wretches, and from the nátural want of better thinking, I was ſure your answer would be extrémely rude and ſtúpid, full of very bad 2) lánguage in all ſenſes. That a bear 3) in a wilderneſs will as ſòon fix on a philóſopher, as on a cottager 4), and a man wholly void 5) of education, judgment or diſtinction of perſons has no regárd in his inſolence, but to the paſſion of fear; and how heartily I wished, that, to make you

9) Wie es auch immer mag ſein erworben worden. 1) Den großen Herrn über ein Paar Irrländiſche Bettler zu ſpielen. 2) Bad language in all ſenſes, heißt: ungeſittet reden, ferner die Wörter grob ausſprechen, und endlich ſie nicht recht ſchreiben. 3) Ließ: Bähr in äh Wilderneß. 4) Ein Hüttenbewohner. 5) Der gar keine Erziehung hat, keine Beurtheilungskraft beſizt und Perſonen nicht zu unterſcheiden vermag.

you shew your humility, your quarrel had rather been with a cáptain of dragóons, than the dean of St. Patricks.

All this happened before 6) my opening your letter, which, being read, my friend told me I was an ill gueſſer. 7) That you affirmed, you deſpiſed me only as a clergyman by your own conféſſion, and that you had reaſon, becauſe clergymenpreténdto learning, wherein you value 8) yourſelf, as what you are, an utter ſtranger to.

I took ſome pains in providing and adviſing about your education, but ſince you have made ſo bad uſe of my rules, I cannot deny, that, according to your own principles, your úſage of me is juſt. You 9) are wholly out of my dánger; the weapons

6) Alles das trug ſich zu ehe ich ꝛc. 7) Ich könnte nicht gut rathen. 8) Worinnen ihr euch, wie ihr es auch in der That ſeid, für einen vollkommenen Fremdling achtet. 9) Ihr habt von mir nicht das geringſte zu befürchten.

weapons I uſe will do you no hurt 1) and to that, which would keep nicer 2) men in awe, you are inſénſible. A needle againſt a ſtone-wall can make no impréſſion. Your fáculty lies in making bárgains; 3) ſtick 4) to that. Leave your children a better eſtate 5) than your father left you, as he left you more, than your grandfather left him. Your father and you are much wiſer than I, who gave among you fifty years purchaſe 6) for land, 7) for which I am 8) not to ſee one

1) Schaden thun. 2) Empfindlicher, artiger. 3) Contracte abzuſchließen. 4) Bleibt dabei. 5) Ein beſſeres Vermögen. Eſtate wird gemeiniglich nur für liegende Gründe genommen, ohne iedoch nothwendig ein Rittergut anzuzeigen, das es oftmals bedeutet. 6) Der euch ein Stücke Feld um den Ertrag von 50 Jahren abhandelte 7) Land, heißt meiſtentheils Feld, Wieſen, oder auch Gemüßgärten, und wird nur ſelten für Land überhaupt gebraucht. 8) Für welchen Kauf ich keinen Farthing einnehmen ſoll. I am mit dem Infinitivo conſtruirt,

one farthing. 9) This was intended as an encoúragement to a clergyman to reſide among you, whenever 1) your poſtérity shall be able to diſtínguish a man from a beaſt. One thing I deſire you will be ſet 2) right in: I do not deſpiſe all ſquires. It is true I deſpiſe the bulk 3) of them; but pray take 4) notice, that a ſquire muſt have ſome mérit, before I shall hónour him with my contémpt; for I do not deſpiſe a fly, a maggot, 5) or a mite 6).

If you ſend me an ánſwer to this, I shall not read it, but open it before cómpany and in their préſence burn it; for no other reaſon, but the deteſtation of bad 7) ſpelling, no grammar and that pert-

ſtruirt, bezeichnet allemahl etwas gezwungenes e. g. I am to carry this letter, ich muß dieſen Brief wegtragen. 9) Farthing iſt der 4te Theil von Penn, und ungefähr $1\frac{3}{4}$ bis 2 Pf. werth. 1) Sobald als. 2) Daß ihr euch belehren laſſet. 3) Der gröſte Theil. 4) Bemerken. 5) Eine Made. 6) Ein Wurm. 7) Schlechte Orthographie.

pertneſs 8) which procéeds from ignóran-
ce and an invincible want of táſte.

I have ordered a copy of this letter to be taken, 9) with an intention to print it as a mark of my eſteem for you, which perháps I shall not purſue: 1) for I could willingly excuſe 2) our two names from ſtanding in theſame paper, ſince I am 3) cónfident you have as little deſire of fame, as I have to give it you.

I wish many happy new years to you and your family and am with truth

Your friend and

humble ſervant.

P. S. Let me add ſomething ſerious: That, as it is held an imprúdent thing

8) Unverſchämtheit. 9) Take a copy of this draught, ſchreibt dieſen Wechſel ab. 1) Welches ich doch vielleicht nicht ausführen werde. Purſue heißt fortſetzen, verfolgen. 2) Entbehren, überſehen. 3) Ich bin überzeugt.

thing to provoke 4) valour, ſo I conféſs it was imprúdent in me to provoke rudeneſs, which as it was my own ſtanding 5) rule never to do, except in caſes, where I had power to punish it, ſo my error proceeded from a better opínion of you, than you have thought fit to make 6) good. For with every fault in yóur nature, your education and your underſtanding, I never imagined you ſo utterly 7) devoid of knowing ſome little diſtinction between perſons.

A dia-

4) Aufbringen. 5) Eine feſtgeſetzte Regel. 6) Bekräftigen, entſprechen. He makes good the opinion, I have of him, er entſpricht der Meinung, die ich von ihm hege. 7) Dachte ich doch nie, daß euch ſo ganz und gar (utterly) die Kenntnis fehlen könne, auch nur einen geringen Unterſchied unter Leuten zu machen.

A dialogue 8) between a hermit and a man of the world.

Solitaire and Mundoſo.

Solitaire. Ha! ſon! by what wonderful próvidence do I ſee thee among theſe rocks?

Mundoſo. Ha! father! How came you here?

S. I hope, ſon, for your relief and comfort. You ſeem in diſtreſs 9).

M. Yes, faith, I'm in bad caſe enough. -- I was ship- wreck'd 1) on the coaſt two days ago about three leagues off 2).

S. In the late ſtorm! I ſaw your veſſels in diſtreſs, and put 3) up my fervent prayers to St. Anthony for your relief.

M. We were obliged to you, father; but I fancy, St. Anthony was otherwiſe employed, for he ſuffered our veſſel to

8) Dei= illock. 9) Ihr ſcheint in Noth zu ſein. 1) Ich habe Schiffbruch erlitten. 2) Drei Stunden von hier. 3) To put up fervent prayers, heftig beten.

to go to the bottom 4). Nay 5), if praying to the ſaints could have done, we had enoúgh of that 6) on board 7). Though it póſſibly was not their fault neither 8); we had not a good ſeaman in the ship. With the help of half a dozen English ſailors, St. Anthony might have got 9) us off the coaſt; but it was not to be expected, that the ſaints should heave 1) out an ánchor to work 2) the ship.

S. And are you the only ſurvívor of the pérſons on board?

M. No. There 3) were four of us, till, like fools, we went to lóggerheads 4) abóut

4) Er ließe unſer Schiff untergehen. 5) Iſt zwar an ſich verneinend, wird aber doch, weil es eine ſteigende Beſtärkung anzeigen ſoll, am beſten durch Ja überſezt. 6) Of that praying. 7) Auf dem Schiffe. 8) Neither beſtärkt nur die vorhergehende Verneinung. 9) To get off, loskommen. 1) Anker werfen. 2) Das Schiff zu regieren. 3) Es waren. 4) To go to loggerheads, einander prügeln. Sonſt heißt

abóut the few trifles we ſaved from the wreck 5).

S. Is it poſſible?

M. Yes, very póſſible, father; but, as I thought it idle to quárrel abóut próperty, till I had found ſome means of preſérving life, I left my cómrades to decide the diſpute by themſelves.

S. Bleſs me! What a world have I eſcaped.

M. Why, father, was you caſt 6) away here too?

S. No, ſon, not líterally; but diſgúſted 7) with the world, I retired to this place, to avoid its temptations, and to contemplate on the things of heaven.

M. A very proper ſpot; for you can ſee little 8) elſe than the sky. I dare ſay, you may ſee a ſtar at noonday, almoſt as

heißt a loggerhead, ein grober, vierſchrötiger Kerl. 5) Von dem Ueberbleibſel des geſtrandeten Schiffs. 6) To be caſt away, ſtranden, Schiffbruch leiden. 7) Unzufrieden. 8) Wenig mehr, als den Himmel.

as plain as if you were at the bóttom of a well 9). But pray, good father, cannot you help 1) on eto a little ſúſtenance? I have eat nothing but a few shell- fish theſe three days?

S. Gladly, ſon; walk 2) in; there is my cell. I was juſt going to dínner, when I firſt heard you.

M. I thank ye 3), father. --- Ha! fine fish! good ſallad! wine too! a ſnug 4) retréat! You live here very cómfortably 5), father, if you had any body to converſe 6) with now and then 7). A pretty 8) little pratling fémale might make even this ſólitary ſpot

9) Auf dem Boden eines (tief gegrabenen) Brunnens. 1) Verſchaffen. Bei Tiſche heißt: help yourſelf, langet euch ſelbſt zu. 2) Kommt herein. 3) Ye ſtehet für you und wird mehr von vielen Perſonen, als von einer einzigen gebraucht, obgleich in Reden das you meiſtens eben ſo kurz ausgeſprochen werden muß. 4) Artig. 5) Angenehm. 6) With whom you might converſe. 7) Manchmahl. 8) Ein ſchönes, kleines, ſchwazhaftes Frauenzimmer.

ſpot agréeable : but I have no notion 9) of a man's living like an únit 1), by 2) himſelf.

S. Relígion and philóſophy furnish me with reflections that ſupply 3) the place of converſation.

M. As to religion 4), I made a vow to St. Dóminic, when I was laſt 5) at Lisbon, that ſo long as his inquiſition endured, I would never open my lips about the matter 6). But with regárd to philóſophy, I have been in England, father, and have laid in ſuch a cargoe 7), that I believe I am your match 8). Come, let us ſtart 9) a ſúbiect of diſpute.

ich begreife nicht, ich mag nicht

9) I have no notion, es ſteht mir nicht an, ich finde keinen Geſchmack daran. 1) Einzeln. An unit heißt gewöhnlich die Zahl eins, oder eine Einheit. 2) Für ſich. 3) Erſetzen. 4) Was die Religion betrifft, ſo habe ich ein Gelübde gethan ꝛc. 5) Zulezt, das lezte Mahl. 6) Ueber dieſe Sache. 7) Eine Schiffsladung. 8) I am your match, ich bin euch gleich; ich kann es mit euch aufnehmen. 9) Aufwerfen.

S. I mean not to differ; what 1) should I dispute for?

M. To shew your philósophy certainly.

S. And is that the uſe of philósophy?

M. Doubtleſs.

S. Then an ánchorite 2) cannot be a philóſopher, as he has no body to diſpute with.

M. True; and I will undertake thereupón to convince you, that a life of ſólitude is the moſt uſeleſs life in the world.

S. I hope 3), not altogéther. Drink, ſon, eat. You are welcome.

M. Excellent wine, this! --- I did not think theſe rocks produced ſuch refreshing ſallads. Yes, father, your ſólitary philóſophy is all out of fashion 4). It is diſcovered by the móderns, that a man may be as devout in a cáthedral, as in a cell, and may cúltiva-

te

1) For what reaſon should I diſpute?
2) Ein Einſiedler. 3) Ich hoffe, ihr werdet mich nicht völlig davon überführen.
4) Eure Philoſophie in der Einſamkeit iſt ganz aus der Mode.

te philóſophy as well on the exchanges 5) of Amſterdam and London, as if he were caſt away 6) on Róbinſon Cruſoe's island. In a word, father, it is to be demonſtrated 7) --- delicate fish! --- that an ánchorite is an uſeleſs being, and cannot póſſibly be of ſervice to an human creature. Moſt délicate fish indeed!

S. Not even to a ship-wreck'd mariner? ---

M. Egád, father, you have caught me. I ſee that a man should be ſilent at meals: his brains are not worth a farthing, while he is filling his belly. I beg your párdon. It muſt be owned, you have very eſſéntially ſerved me, as my late craving 8), and now ſated appetite teſtify.

S. Learn hence, ſon, how reádily ingrátitude ariſes from want 9) of reflection: you may from this inſtance

5) Auf den Börſen. 6) To be caſt a way, ſtranden. 7) Es kann bewieſen werden. 8) Mein voriger heißhungriger, und nun befriedigter Appetit. 9) Mangel des Nachdenkens.

alſo learn the vanity of that philóſophy, which conſiſts only in words. Know that, as náture has made nothing in vain, ſo próvidence will not ſuffer any thing that is innocent to be uſeleſs. „Virtue, „ſay you men of the world, „conſiſts in doing good to others, and" „how can a man do good to others, who lives by himſelf"? Great, however, is the merit of him, that 7) has coúrage to withdraw 8) himſelf from temptation, and does no harm 9). If I do little good to my fellow-creatures, I do them leſs ill. In the world, I should do more of both 1). But, even 2) ſuppóſing the lóve of ſólitude an error, let the 3) providéntial ſérvice I have now affórded you in this ſituation, teach you, that heaven

7) Of him, who has courage etc. 8) Sich entfernen. 9) Thut keinen Schaden. 1) Mehr gutes und mehr böses. 2) Auch. 3) So kann der Dienst, den ich euch iezt zur rechten Zeit, (providential) in diesem traurigen Zustande geleistet habe, euch lehren ꝛc.

ven will not permit even the blindneſs and errors of mankind to render them tótally uſeleſs to each other.

Poetry.

The poets prayer.

GRANT me, ye gods! a líttle houſe,
  And little shady bow'r, 4)
To entertaín my friend and muſe, 5)
  And kill 6) a tedious hour.
No wealth I ask, 7) or to be great;
  Such high things ill ſuit me, 8)
Contént to live in humble ſtate,
  Rich in ſimplicity.
A few ſmall acres pretty good,
  I only wou'd deſire,

4) Eine grüne Hütte im Garten. 5) Wenn ſich muſe auf houſe reimen ſoll, ſo muß huhs geleſen werden, welches in Engliſchen Verſen auch bey andern Wörtern ſehr gewöhnlich iſt. 6) Zubringen, vertreiben, eigentlich tödten. 7) Verlangen. I ask neither wealth, nor to be great. 8) Schicken ſich übel für mich.

Iuſt 9) to afford me daily food,
In winter- nights a fire.
I'd 1) of attire have no great ſtock,
No shining wardrobe 2) keep,
Cloath'd by mine 3) own ſweet bleating 4) flock
My ſportive 5) little sheep.
Oh, happy he! thrice bleſs'd indeed!
Who at all times can ſay,
By night I feel no preſſing need, 6)
No pinching 7) want by day.
Thus happy let me ever live,
'Till 'tis 8) my fate to die,
And then no ſtone inſtruction give
Beneath which ſod 9) I lie.

A

9) Gleich genug mir zu ſchaffen. 1) I'd ſtatt I would have no great ſtock of attire, ich verlangte keinen großen Vorrath von Kleidungsſtücken. 2) Garderobe. 3) Mine ſtatt my wird nur in der Poeſie gebraucht. 4) Die blöckende Heerde. 5) Luſtig, ſpielend. 6) Drückende Noth. 7) Nagenden Mangel. 8) Untill it is etc. 9) Sod, ein grüner Raſen.

A request to the divine Being.

I.

THOU great and sacred Lord of all,
  Of life the only spring 1),
Creator of unnumber'd worlds, 2)
  Immensely glorious King!

II.

Whose image shakes the stagg'ring 3) mind,
  Beyond conception high; 4)
Crown'd with Omnipotence, and veil'd 5)
  With dark eternity, 6)

III.

Drive 7) from the cónfines of my heart,
  Impenitence and pride:
Nor let me in erroneous paths
  With thoughtless idiots glide. 8)

IV.

1) Quelle. 2) Zahlloser Welten. 3) Unentschlüßig, eigentlich taumelnd, wie ein Trunkener. 4) Ueber alle Begriffe erhabner Gott, oder den alle Vorstellungen nicht erreichen können. 5) Bedeckt, eingewickelt, von veil, der Schleier. 6) Des Reims wegen lies: itternitei. 7) Treibe weg. 8) Sanfte fortgehen.

IV,

Whate'er 9) thy all-discerning eye
Sees for thy creature fit,
I'll 1) bless the good, and to the ill
Contentedly submit.

V.

With humane pleasure let me view 2)
The prosp'rous and the great;
Malignant envy let me fly
With 3) odious self-conceit.

VI.

Let not despair, nor curs'd revenge
Be to my bosom known;
Oh give me tears for others woe, 4)
And patience for my own.

VII.

Feed me with necessary food.
I ask not wealth, nor fame:
But give me eyes to view thy works,
And sense to pryise thy name.

VIII.

9) Statt whatever, und muß Whatihr gelesen werden. 1) I'll statt I will. 2) Betrachten. 3) Nebst dem verhaßten Eigendünkel. 4) Für andrer Leiden.

VIII.

And when thy wiſdom thinks it fit, 5)
To shake my troubled mind,
Preſerve my reaſon with 6) my griefs
And let me not repine. 7)

IX.

May ſtill my days obſcurely paſs,
Without remorſe or care;
And let me for the parting 8) hour,
My trembling ghoſt prepare.

A ſoliloquy, written in a country-church-yard 9).

Strvck with religious awe, and ſolemn dread,
I view theſe gloomy 1) manſions of the dead,

Around

5) Es für gut hält. 6) Bei meinen Schmerzen. 7) Unwillig werden. 8) Für die Stunde meines Verſcheidens. 9) In einem Kirchhofe auf dem Lande. 1) Dieſe dunklen Behältniße der Todten.

Around me tombs 2) in mix'd diſorder
rife,
And in mute language teach me to be wiſe.
Time was, theſe aſhes liv'd --- a time
muſt be,
When others thus ſhall ſtand --- and look
at me;
Alarming thought! no wonder 'tis, 3)
we dread
O'er 4) theſe uncomfortable vaults to tread
Where blended 5) lie the aged and the
young,
The rich and poor, an undiſtinguiſh'd
throng: 6)
Death conquers all, and time's ſubduing
7) hand
Nor tombs, nor marble-ſtatues can with-
ſtand.
Mark yonder 8) aſhes in confuſion ſpread!
Com-

2) Tuhms, Grabmäler. 3) It is no wonder, that we dread, es iſt kein Wunder, daß wir uns fürchten. 4) O'er ſtatt over, um nur eine Sylbe daraus zu machen. Auf dieſe troſtloſe Gewölbe zu treten. 5) Vereinigt, vermiſcht. 6) Gedränge. 7) Sich alles unterwerfende. 8) Dort.

Compare earth's living tenants 9) with
her dead! 1)
How ſtriking the reſemblance, yet how
juſt!
Once life and ſoul informed this maſs of
duſt;
Around theſe bones, now broken and de-
cay'd,
The ſtreams of life in various channels
play'd,
Perhaps that skull, 2) ſo horrible to view!
Was ſome fair maid's, ye belles 3) as fair
as you;
Theſe hollow lockets 4) two bright orbs
5) contain'd,
Where the loves ſported, 6) and in tri-
umph reign'd;
Here glow'd the lips; there white as
Parian 7) ſtone,

The

9) Tenants, Pachter, ſtatt inhabitants, Einwohner. 1) With the dead tenants of the earth. 2) Der Hirnſchädel. 3) Ihr Schönen! 4) Eigentlich die Tillen in den Leuchtern, hier die Holung, in welcher die Augen liegen. 5) Orbs, Cirkel, Sphären, hier die Augen. 6) Scherzten. 7) Marmor von Paros.

The teeth dispos'd in beauteous order shone.
This is life's goal --- no farther can we view,
Beyond it, all is wonderful and new:
O deign, some courteous ghost! to let us know
What we must shortly be, and you are now!
Sometimes you warn us of approaching fate;
Why 8) hide the knowledge of your present state?
With joy behold us tremblingly explore
The unknown gulph, that you can fear no more?
The grave has eloquence --- its lectures teach
In silence, louder than divines 9) can preach;
Hear what it says, --- ye sons of folly, hear!
It speaks to you 1). --- O give it then your ear!

It

8) Why do you hide etc. 9) Gottesgelehrten, Prediger, davon divinity, die Gottesgelahrheit. 1) Das Grab redet mit euch.

It bids you lay all vanity aſide.
O what a lecture this for human pride!

The clock ſtrikes 2) twelve --- how ſolemn is the ſound!
Hark, how the ſtrokes from hollow vaults rebound! 3)
They bid us haſten to be wiſe, and show 4)
How rapid in their courſe the minutes flow.
See yonder yew 5) -- how high it lifts 6) its head!
Around the gloomy 7) shade their branches ſpread!
Old and decay'd it ſtill retains a grace,
And adds more ſolemn horror to the place.
Whoſe tomb is this? It ſays, 'tis Myra's tomb,
Pluck'd 8) from the world in beauty's faireſt bloom.

At-

2) Schlägt. 3) Hört, wie der Schlag der Uhr von den holen Gewölben zurückprallet. 4) Und dieſe Schläge zeigen uns. 5) Ein Eiben oder Taxbaum. 6) To lift, erheben. 7) Traurig, finſter. 8) Gepflückt, abgebrochen.

Attend ye fair! ye thoughtleſs, and ye gay!
For Myrá dy'd upon her nuptial day!
The grave, cold bridegroom! clasp'd her in its arms,
And the worm rioted 9) upon her charms.
In yonder tomb the old Avaro lies;
Once he was rich --- the world eſteemed him wiſe:
Schemes 1) unaccómplish'd labour'd in his mind,
And all his thoughts were to the world confin'd;
Death came unlook'd 2) for --- from his 3) graſping hands
Down dropt his bags, and mōrtgages of lands.

Beneath

9) Wühlte, ſchwelgte. 1) Skihms, unausgeführte Entwürfe beſchäfftigten ſeine Seele. 2) Death came, tho' it was not at all expected. 3) From his (the Avaro's, graſping etc. Seinen zuſammenraffenden Händen entfielen die Geldſäcke, und die Schriften, in welchen ihm Wieſen und Aecker verpfändet worden waren.

Beneath that ſculptur'd 4) pompous mar-
ble ſtone,
Lies youthful Florio, aged twenty-one;
Cropt 5) like a flower, he wither'd 6) in
his bloom,
Tho' flatt'ring life had promis'd years 7)
to come;
Ye ſilken 8) ſons! ye Florios of the agy,
Who tread in giddy 9) mäze life's flow'ry
ſtage,
Mark here the end of man, in Florio ſee
What you, and all the ſons of earth ſhall
be!
There low in duſt the vain Hortenſio lies,
Whoſe ſplendour once we view'd with
envious eyes!
Titles and arms 1) his pompous marble
grace,

With

4) Ausgehauenen. 5) Abgebrochen, abgeschnitten. 6) Verwelkte. 7) Had promiſed him many future years of life. 8) Silken heißt eigentlich von Seide. Hier bedeutet es Leute, die in aller Pracht und Freude leben. 9) Die ihr in Schwindel verursachenden Irrgängen die blumichste Schaubühne des Lebens betretet. 1) Wappen.

With a long hiſtory of his noble race:
Still after death his vanity ſurvives,
And on his tomb all of Hortenſio lives. 2)
Around me as I turn my wand'ring eyes,
Vnnumber'd graves in awful proſpect riſe,
Whoſe ſtones ſay only, when their owners dy'd,
If young, or aged, 3) and to whom ally'd 4).
On others pompous epitaphs are ſpread
In mem'ry of the virtues of the dead:
Vain waſte 5) of praiſe! ſince, flattering 6) or ſincere,
The judgment-day alone will make appear.
How ſilent 7) is this little ſpot of ground!

How

2) Alles lebt von ihm auf ſeinem Grabe, weil er nichts, als Eitelkeit war. 3) Aged muß hier der Scanſion halber nicht ähtſchd ſondern achtſched geleſen werden, welches hier ein für allemal auch in Anſehung anderer ähnlich auszuſprechenden Wörter angemerket wird. 4) Ally'd, mit wem ſie verwandt ſind. 5) Verſchwendung. 6) Whether they are flattering or ſincere. 7) Wie ſtille iſt dieſer kleine Fleck der Erde!

How mélancholy looks each object 8)
round!
Here man diſſolvd in ſcatter'd 9) ruin lies
So faſt asleep --- as if no more to riſe.
'Tis ſtrange to think how theſe dead
bones can live,
Leap into form, and with new heat re-
vive!
Or how this trodden earth to life shall
wake,
Know its own place, its former figure
take!
But whence theſe fears? when the laſt
trumpet ſounds
Thro' heaven's expanſe, 1) to earth's re-
moteſt bounds, 2)
The dead shall quit theſe tenements 3)
of clay,
And view again the long extinguish'd day:

 It

8) Rings herum. 9) In zerſtreuten Ruinen aufgelößt, liegt hier der Menſch in einem ſo feſten Schlafe, als wenn er niemahls aufſtehen würde. 1) Durch den ausgebreiteten Himmel. 2) Gränzen. 3) Gemiethete Grundſtücken, oder Häußer; hier blos Wohnungen von Thon.

It muſt be ſo --- the ſame almighty power,
From duſt who form'd us, can from duſt
reſtore.
Cheer'd 4) with this pleaſing hope, I ſa-
fely truſt
Iehovah's power to raiſe me from the duſt,
On his unfailing promiſes rely, 5)
And all the horrors of the grave defy. 6)

Monimia to Damon at York.

Oh! where muſt I, a wretched wand'-
rer go,
Where lead a life, condemn'd to endleſs
woe?
I, who was once the joy of every heart,
Could tranſport give, and every bliſs im-
part, 7)
Am now forlorn, 8) neglected and forgot;
How hard, alas! is poor Monimia's lot!
The

4) Durch dieſe angenehme Hoffnung aufgelebt, verlaſſe ich mich ſicher auf die Macht Jehovens ꝛc. 5) Verlaſſe mich auf ſeine unfehlbaren Verheißungen. 6) Trotz bieten. 7) Mittheilen. 8) Verlohren, verachtet, verlaſſen.

The man, I love, I never more muſt ſee;
Duty forbids -- he's 9) loſt to love and me.
Once bleſt indeed, his heart was all my own,
There love, with friendship, fix'd her ſacred throne,
Succeeding years, ſtill found us ever true,
I lov'd his virtues and his perſon too:
His perſon tall 1) each graceful charm poſſeſt, 2)
While truth and every virtue fill'd his breaſt
Him to oblige, was all my wish each day,
To love my pride, my glory to obey:
No joys were wanting, Damon being 3) by,
His ſmiles could eaſe me, tho' diſtreſs was nigh.
When faint with ſickneſs, or diſtreſt 4) with pain,

 He

9) He is. 1) Lang. 2) Poſſeſt, wird in Proſe allemal poſſeſſed geſchrieben und iſt hier licentia poetica, die der Reim breaſt in der folgenden Zeile nothwendig machte, weil der Engländer das d und t ſelbſt am Ende in der Ausſprache auf das genaueſte und deutlichſte unterſcheidet. 3) Weil Damon dabey war. 4) Siehe die vorhergehende zwote Anmerkung.

He came --- he lov'd --- and all was peace again.
But now, farewell to every tender ſcene,
Oh! could I think as tho' they'd 5) never been.
In vain, I try, to cure the venom'd dart; 6)
His dear idea's 7) rooted in my heart.
And there ſecure for ever may it ſtay,
Nor time, nor ſickneſs, force it thence away.
Good heav'n, propitious hear the wretch's pray'r,
And make my Damon your peculiar care;
From ev'ry ill the virtuous youth defend,
Be father --- guardian, --- comforter and friend.
Each bliſs poſſeſſing, may he never know
Deſpair or anguish, griping 8) care or woe.
For me to hope for happineſs is vain,
I've 9) loſt that comfort I can ne'er 1) regain,

No

5) As tho' they had etc. daß ſie ſo gut, als niemals da geweſen wäre. 6) Den vergifteten Pfeil. 7) Idea is. 8) Schmerzende Sorgen, oder Elend. 9) Have. 1) Never.

No more my ſoul a cure for grief can find,
Nor chearful peace reviſit2)more my mind:
Since he is loſt --- adieu to joy and bliſs,
The pow'r to pleaſe, was ſurely only his 3).
From buſy4)crouds tó ſecret shades I'll fly,
Lament my loſs and heave 5) th' impatient ſigh.
There ſearch my heart, repént of every ill,
Turn me to God and all his ways fulfil.
Thus will I live, aménding 6) every hour,
Till awful 7) death aſſérts his cónqu'ring pow'r;
In peace with God and all my ſins forgiv'n,
Immórtal 8) riſe, to share the joys of heav'n.

 A riddle.

2) Wiederbeſuchen. 3) Die Macht zu gefallen, war gewis nur ihm eigen. 4) Von dem geſchäfftigen Volksgedränge. 5) Heben, ausſtoßen. 6) Und verbeſſern. 7) Bis der fürchterliche Tod ſeine alles beſiegende Macht behauptet. 8) Thus I will immortal riſe, to etc. So werde ich unſterblich erwachen, (auferſtehen) um an den Freuden des Himmels Theil zu nehmen.

A riddle.

I with borrow'd ſilver shine,
What you ſee, is none 9) of mine.
Firſt I shew you but a quarter,
Like the bow, that guards the Tartar,
Then the half, and then the whole,
Ever dancing round the pole 1).
And what will raiſe your admiration,
I'm not one of God's creation,
But ſprung (and I this truth maintain 2)
Like Pallas from my father's brain.
And after all, I chiefly owe
My beauty to the shades below, 3)
Moſt wond' rous forms you ſee me wear,
A man, a woman, lion, bear,
A fish, a fowl, a cloud, a field,
All figures heav'n or earth can yield;
Like Daphne ſometimes in a tree;
Yet 4) am not one of all you ſee.

Another.

9) None of mine ſtatt nothing of mine, oder of me. 1) Der Pol, äußerſte Erdſpitze. 2) Behaupte. 3) Ich bin meine Schönheit hauptſächlich den untern Schatten ſchuldig. 4) Statt I am.

An other.

Be gotten, and born, and dying with
noiſe,
The terror of women, and pleaſure of
boys,
Like the fiction of poets concerning the
wind
I'm chiefly unruly, 5) when ſtrongeſt
confin'd.
For ſilver and gold I don't 6) trouble my
head,
But all I 7) delight in is pieces of lead;
Except when I trade 8) with a ship or a
town,
Why then I make pieces 9) of iron go
down.
One property more I would 1) have you
remark,

5) Ich bin am wenigſten zu bezwingen. 6) I do not trouble my head about other people's buſineſs, ich bekümmere mich nicht um andrer Leute Geſchäffte. 7) All, in which I delight, alles, an dem ich Vergnügen finde. 8) To trade with one, mit jemand handeln. 9) I make it go down, es muß mir ſchmecken. 1) Ich ſehe es gerne, daß ꝛc.

No lady was ever more fond of a ſpark 2);
The moment I get one, 3) my ſoul's all
a- fire
And I roar 4) out my joy, and in trans-
port expire.

Another.

I'M up, and down, and round about,
Yet all the world can't find me out,
Though hundreds have employ'd their
leiſure,
They never yet could find my meaſure.
I'm found almoſt in ev'ry garden,
Nay, in the compaſs of a farthing. 5)
There's neither chariot, coach, nor mill,
Can move an inch, except I will.

Another.

2) Spark heißt ein Feuerfunken, auch ein Verliebter, ein Stutzer, oder wie man ehedem ſagte, ein junger Lecker, welches dem Engliſchen am genaueſten beykommt. 3) One ſpark. 4) Ich brülle meine Freude aus und ſterbe in Entzücken. 5) Wird des Reims halber, Färthen, geleſen, welches ſonſt die Ausſprache des Engliſchen Pöbels iſt.

Another.

Ever eating, never cloying, 6)
All devouring, all deſtroying,
Never finding full repaſt,
Till I eat the world at laſt.

The Lord's 7) prayer verſified.

I.

Our Father, high enthron'd 8) above,
With boundleſs 9) glories crownd':
Fountain of life, and light, and love,
To thouſand worlds around.

II.

Hallow'd and honour'd be thy name,
By ev'ry grateful mind;
Be it a pure aetherial flame 1),
Or 2) if in fleſh confin'd.

III.

Erect thine empire, gracious king,
And ſpread its pow'rs abroad 3);
Till

6) To cloy, zu viel eſſen, geſättigt ſein. 7) Das Vater Unſer. 8) Auf den Thron ſitzen, oder geſetzt werden. 9) Gränzen- los. 1) Es ſei blos eine ätheriſche Flam- me. 2) Or if, oder auch. 3) Allenthalben.

Till earth, and all her millions ſing,
The praiſes of their God.

IV.

O be thy will below 4) obey'd,
As 'tis obey'd above 5);
And the profoundeſt homage paid 6),
With all the joys of love!

V.

Each riſing day renews our want,
That want, O Lord, relieve 7);
And with our food thy bleſſing grant,
By both thy 8) creatures live.

VI.

Our debts are grown immenſely large,
But Lord efface the ſcore, 9)
As we a brother's debts diſcharge 1)
And never claim them more.

VII.

4) Hierunten auf der Erde. 5) Droben im Himmel. 6) Dir werde mit allen Entzückungen der Liebe aufs ehrerbietigſte gehuldigt. 7) Zu Hülfe kommen, erleichtern, abhelfen. 8) For thy creatures can but live by both, viz by food and thy bleſſing. 9) Score heiſt eine Rechnung, Schuldforderung, die mit Kreide an eine Tafel gezeichnet iſt, hier: Schuld. 1) Erlaßen.

VII.

Into temptation's poiſon'd air,
O never let us ſtray! 2)
Guard us from evil by thy care,
Through life's endanger'd way 3).

VII.

Thine is the kingdom, Lord, by right 4)
Unbounded and ſupreme;
And thine the all- ſuſtaining 5) might,
And glory's peerleſs 6) beam.

IX.

Theſe are for ever thine, in ſongs
Heav'n's bliſsful myriads cry; 7)
Theſe are for ever thine, our tongues
In humble notes reply 8)

The

2) Verirren. 3) Mit Gefahr umrungenen Weg. 4) Von Rechtswegen. 5) Alles erhaltende. 6) Und dein iſt iſt der unvergleichbare Strahl der Herrlichkeit. 7) Laut rufen des Himmels glückliche Myriaden in ihren Geſängen, daß dieſe ewig dein ſind. 8) Antworten.

The reſurrection and aſcenſion.

I.

Angels, roll 9) the rock away,
Death yield up thy mighty prey; 1)
See! he riſes from the tomb,
Glowing with immortal bloom -- Halleluj.

II.

'Tis the ſaviour; angels raiſe 2)
Fame's eternal trump of praiſe;
Let the earth's remoteſt bound,
Hear the joy- inſpiring ſound -- Halleluj.

III.

Hail victorious Ieſu, hail!
On thy cloud of glory ſail
In long triumph up the sky,
Up to waiting worlds on 3) high -- Hallel.

IV.

Heav'n diſplays her portals wide, 4)
Glorious hero through them ride; 5)
King of glory mount thy throne, 6)
Thy great father's, and thy own --- Hall.

V.

9) Wälzt. 1) Uebergieb deinen Raub. 2) Ertönt. 3) In der Höhe. 4) Weit aufthun. 5) Fahren oder reuten. He rides in a coach, er fährt in der Kutſche; he rides on horſeback, er reutet. 6) Beſteig deinen Thron.

V.

Praiſe him, all ye heavenly choirs,
Praiſe and ſweep 7) your golden lyres;
Shout, 8) o earth, in rapturous ſong,
Let the ſtrains 9) be ſweet and long.--Hallel.

VI.

Every note with wonder ſwell,
Sin 1) o'erthrown and captiv'd hell;
Where is hell's once dreaded king?
Where, o death! thy mortal ſting? -- Hall.

Diem adimere aegritudinem

TERENT.

When cruel fate had ſnatch'd 2) her ſpouſe away,
Phillis in tears and anguiſh ſpends the day:
But a new lover ſoon relieves her ſorrow;
Time dries her tears, she weds again to morrow.

Ode

7) Kehren mit dem Beſem, auch rühren, anrühren, wie in obiger Stelle. 8) Ein Freudengeſchrey machen. 9) Geſänge. 1) For ſin is overthrown and hell captivated. 2) Wegraffen.

Ode to paitience, by a lady lately deceased.

Unawd 3) by threats, unmov'd by force
My steady soul pursues her course,
Collected, 4) calm, resign'd;
Say you, who search 5) with curious eyes
The source, whence human actions rise,
Say, whence this turn 6) of mind?
„Tis Patience --- lenient Goddess, hail!
Oh let thy vot'ry's 7) vows prevail,
Thy threaten'd flight to stay 8)
Long hast thou been a wellcome guest,
Long reign'd an inmate 9) in this breast,
And rul'd with gentle sway.
Thro' all the various turns 1) of fate
Ordain'd me in each several state
Thy way --- ward 2) lot has known,
What

3) Unaw'd, unerschrocken. 4) Gefaßt. 5) Lies: Sårtsch, suchen. 6) Gemůthsbeschaffenheit. 7) Schůler, Verehrer. 8) Aufhalten. 9) Ein Hausgenosse, Einwohner. 1) Die mancherley Wendungen des Schicksals, die mir in iedem besondern Stande bestimmt waren. 2) Hat dir, o Geduld, dein hartes Loos bekannt gemacht, was mich lehrte ꝛc.

What taught me ſilently to bear,
To curb 3) the ſigh, to check 4) the tear,
When ſorrows weigh'd me down?
'Twas Patience! - - temp'rate Goddeſs ſtay;
For ſtill thy dictates I obey,
Not yield to paſſion's pow'r,
Tho' by injurious foes borne 5) down,
My fame, my toil, my hopes o'erthrown
In one ill-fated 6) hour.
When robb'd of what I held moſt dear,
My hands adorn'd the mournful bier 7)
Of her I lov'd ſo well;
What, when mute ſorrow chang'd my tongue
As o'er her ſable 8) hearſe I hung)
Forbad the tide 9) to ſwell?
'Twas Patience! --- Goddeſs, ever calm,
Oh, pour into my breaſt thy balm,
That antidote 1) to pain;
Which flowing from thy nectar'd urn,
By chemeſtry divine 2) can turn
Our loſses into gain.

3) 4) Beides unterdrücken, zurückhalten, aufhalten. 5) Niedergeworfen, von to bear down. 6) Unglücklich. 7) Die Todenbahre. 8) Schwarzer Leichenwagen. 9) Tide heißt Ebbe und Fluth, hier: die Unruhe des Gemüths. 1) Gegengift. 2) Durch himlische Chymie.

When ſick, and languishing in bed,
Sleep from my reſtleſs couch 3) had fled,
(Sleep, which e'en pain beguiles.) 4)
What taught me calmly to ſuſtain
A fev'rish being, rack'd with pain,
And dreſt my looks in ſmiles? -- --
'Twas Patience! heaven -- deſcended maid,
Implor'd, flew ſwiftly to my aid
And lent her foſt'ring breaſt!
Watch'd my ſad hours with parent care
Repell'd the approach of deſpair,
And ſooth'd my ſoul to reſt.
Say, when diſſever'd from his ſide,
My friend, protector, and my guide,
When my prophetic ſoul,
Anticipating all the ſtorm,
Saw danger in its direſt form,
What could my fears controul?
Oh, Patience, gentle Goddeſs, hear,
Be e'er to thy ſuppliant near,
Nor let one murmur riſe;
Since ſtill ſome mighty jo s are given,
Dear to her ſoul, the gifts of heaven,
The ſweet domeſtic ties.

3) Ein Küſſen, Polſter, einſchläfriges Bette.
(4 Hintergehen, lies: bigeils.

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